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KILGORE SEED CO. PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

KILGORE'S BRED-RIGHT SEEDS *for Spring, 1928*

Stores Located at: PLANT CITY • PALMETTO • WAUCHULA
SANFORD • VERO BEACH • CANAL POINT
and MOORE HAVEN, FLORIDA

KILGORE'S BRED-RIGHT DARK LONG GREEN

THIS is the Cucumber that put the "Long green" in the pockets of the Florida Cucumber-growers last spring. We have seen nothing in the last eighteen years that will measure up to it in quality or as a money-maker. KILGORE'S BRED-RIGHT DARK LONG GREEN is one of the earliest, heavy-yielding, perfect-shipping Cucumbers.

Packet 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14;
25 lbs. \$32.50; 100 lbs. \$115, delivered



KILGORE'S BRED-RIGHT DARK LONG GREEN CUCUMBER

D. H. 86-1500

Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes

BETTER SEED BETTER CROPS

*Why plant anything
less than the BEST?*



Kilgore's Bred-Right Red
Bliss or Triumph

KILGORE'S BRED-RIGHT SEED POTATOES are the cheapest you can buy, as they will yield 50 to 100 per cent more than bagged ones. Being clean, sound, with all the over-size as well as the small trashy stuff graded out, making every tuber a seed potato, means that BRED-RIGHT seed will plant one-third to one-half further than any other seed we have ever seen.

KILGORE'S BRED-RIGHT SEED POTATOES are grown from parent stock which has taken years of careful field selection to bring up to highest standard, which means 50 to 100 per cent greater yield, freedom from disease, clean, smooth tubers, free from mixture.

In growing BRED-RIGHT SEED POTATOES, much field-work must be done, such as inspection, spraying, and roguing. The word roguing means the pulling out, removing, and destroying of all weak, off-type, diseased plants. This work is done by an expert, who inspects row by row, and with his trained eye and knowledge of his work, the off-type, diseased, and weaklings are pulled out by hand and destroyed. There is absolutely no other process of securing pure, vigorous, high-yielding seed of any kind. This roguing process is, and must be, repeated several times during growth of crop.

KILGORE'S BRED-RIGHT SEED POTATOES are put up in strong, well-ventilated, 100-pound crates, and there is no bruised, skinned, bursted, half-rotten stock when it reaches the customer. A bag is no more fit to ship Seed Potatoes in than it is for shipping oranges.



KILGORE SEED COMPANY, Plant City, Florida

ORDER SHEET

KILGORE SEED COMPANY, Plant City, Fla. HOME OF THE BRED-RIGHT SEEDS

Money enclosed _____ Dollars _____ Cents, for which please forward by _____
the following items _____ State whether by Mail, Express or Freight

Name _____

Post Office _____ R. F. D. No. _____

State _____ County _____ Box No. _____

Street and No. _____

Freight Office _____ Express Office _____

Date _____ 192____ IMPORTANT—Please see that Address, Shipping
Instructions, etc., are correct

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned

Stock No.	Quantity	ARTICLES WANTED	Price	
			Dollars	Cents
		Beans, Kilgore's Bred-Right Stringless Refugee		
		Beets, Kilgore's Extra-Early Dark Blood-Red Market Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$13.50.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Charleston Wakefield Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Early Jersey Wakefield Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Copenhagen Market Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., ¼lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Celery, Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart Pkt. 25 cts., ½oz. \$1, oz. \$1.75, ¼lb. \$5, lb. \$18, 10 lbs. \$170.		
		Cauliflower, Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Snowball Pkt. 25 cts., ½oz. \$1.40, oz. \$2.50, ¼lb. \$7, lb. \$25.		
		Cucumber, Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$14.		
		Cucumber, Kilgore's Bred-Right Early Fortune Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$13, 25 lbs. \$29, 100 lbs. \$100.		
		Eggplant, Kilgore's Bred-Right Manatee Special Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6, 10 lbs. \$57.50.		
		Lettuce, Kilgore's Bred-Right Big Boston Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., ¼lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$16.		
		Okra, Kilgore's Bred-Right Perkins Long Green Pkt. 10 cts., ¼lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., 10 lbs. \$6.50, 25 lbs. \$13.75, 100 lbs. \$50.		
		Pepper, Kilgore's Bred-Right World Beater Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50, 10 lbs. \$52.50.		
		Pepper, Kilgore's Bred-Right Ruby King Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., ¼lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5, 10 lbs. \$47.50.		
		Peas, Kilgore's Winner Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., pk. \$3.25, bus. \$12, 10 bus. \$117.50.		
		Potatoes, Kilgore's Bred-Right Red Bliss		
		Potatoes, Kilgore's Bred-Right Spaulding Rose No. 4		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Bred-Right Cooper's Special Self-Topper Pkt. 10 cts., ½oz. 40 cts., oz. 75 cts., ¼lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8, 10 lbs. \$77.50.		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Crown Selected Globe Pkt. 10 cts., ½oz. 65 cts., oz. \$1.25, ¼lb. \$4, lb. \$15, 10 lbs. \$145.		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., ¼lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6, 10 lbs. \$57.50, 25 lbs. \$137.50, 100 lbs. \$500.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Watson Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Irish Gray Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Florida Favorite Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., ¼lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		

[SEE OTHER SIDE]

Important to Customers

We would call attention to the fact that prices listed in this catalogue are not guaranteed to hold good throughout the season. Of course, so long as the present stock lasts there will be no change, but if we find it necessary to replenish stock it is possible there may be some change, in which case you will be advised promptly. Should order be received incomplete, wait a day or two before writing; we will write you about it immediately.

Notice. Make remittance by check, money order, or stamps with order, and by doing this save the purchaser fee charged by express companies, banks, and postal departments for collecting and returning money. Always order in name of head of family to avoid confusion.

Postage. Do not have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not postpaid.

Parcel-Post Weight. Parcel-Post weight limit has been extended to 70 pounds, up to and including the Third Zone. Many times you can get big orders cheaper by Parcel Post than express, and often cheaper than by freight. Of course, on large quantities, freight or express is cheaper, but any weight up to 45 pounds will go just as cheap by Parcel Post as by freight or express.

In many sections of Florida that are not of easy access by freight or express, Parcel-Post service will not only be found far more satisfactory, but more economical. Therefore, when making up your order it might be well to consider this. If you are on a

No Seeds Returned. As a matter of protection to our customers and our own business, we will not permit seeds to be returned, unless mistake was made in filling order. No customer would want to plant seeds that had been returned, nor would we feel safe in filling an order with returned seed.

rural route, delivery will be made to your door by Uncle Sam's method of transportation.

Parcel-Post Rate in Florida. First pound 7 cts., each additional pound 1 ct. For example: 5 pounds would be 11 cts. First quart 8 cts., each additional quart 2 cts., peck 22 cts. We pay postage on all packets and quarts. Foreign postage 14 cts. per pound.

Warranting Seeds. The Kilgore Seed Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants it sells and will not be responsible for the crop.

Realizing the importance of planting good seed, we use the greatest of care in having our seed-stocks produced for the protection of our customers as well as ourselves.

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Free Flower Seed Offer.

With each order for five 10-cent packages of either flower or vegetable seeds, we will send free one 10-cent package of any flower or vegetable seed listed in our catalogue, your selection. With each order for ten 10-cent packages of flower or vegetable seeds, we will send free, your choice, three 10-cent packages of any flower or vegetable seed listed in our catalogue. If your order entitles you to the free flower or vegetable seed, do not hesitate to make your choice, and place free seed in your order.

BEANS

Plant 3 pecks to a bushel of Beans per acre

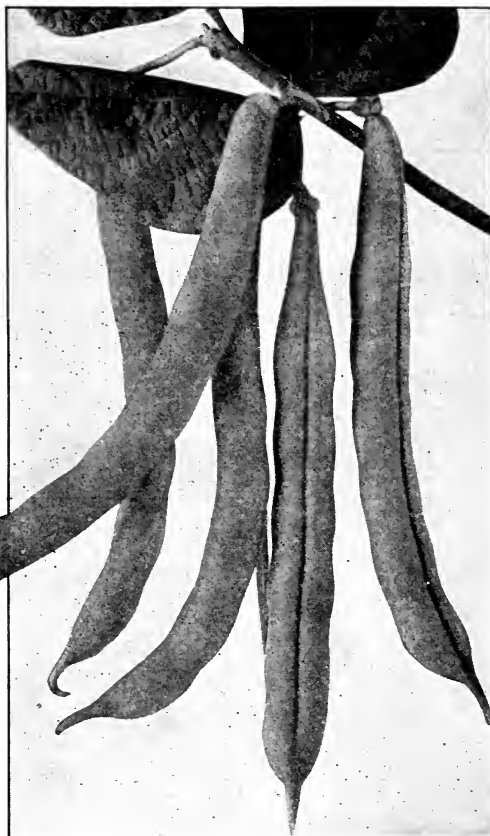
F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less which are prepaid

CULTURE. Medium low land is best suited for this crop, such as low hammock, muck, or pine land. Beans are a quick-maturing crop and are usually followed by some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the Beans. When another crop is to follow, place the Beans in rows 5 feet apart, so that you can plant between the rows before you finish harvesting the Beans but if a follow-crop is not desired plant in 3-foot rows. The green-podded sorts are the most salable, as a general rule. We only list the very best varieties for market and home use.

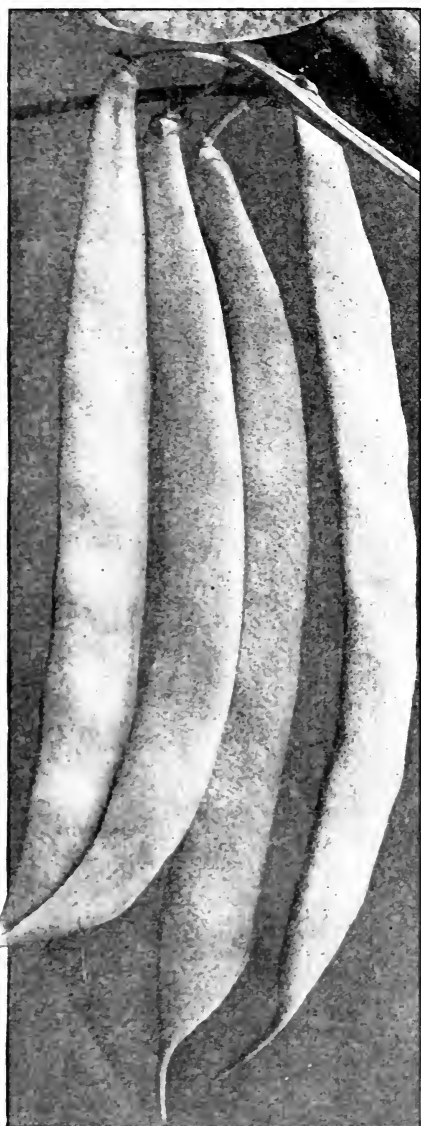
Spring planting in the southern and central part of the state begins January 1 and continues until April. In some sections there is some summer planting of both bush and pole varieties.

For fall crop, plant from middle of August until middle of October and right on through winter and spring; for main crop on Florida East Coast plant from October to December. Sow your seed in the drill, dropping a Bean every 3 to 4 inches apart, and cover 2 inches deep. Use from 600 pounds to ton of high-grade Bean or vegetable fertilizer per acre, making one application. Ground should be thoroughly prepared, and fertilizer put out from four days to a week before planting. There is always a risk of the fertilizer burning and killing the vitality of the seed, when both are put in at the same time, and if the vitality is not killed it may cause the Beans to come up baldheaded. Where the crop has had a backset, a hundred pounds nitrate of soda per acre will do wonders. However, we do not recommend the use of nitrate except in rare cases, as both the carrying and eating quality may be materially injured by excessive use of soda.

Keep your fields free from pests. There is no profit in raising vegetables to feed insects.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Stringless Refugee Beans



Bountiful Beans. See page 3

BUSH BEANS

Black Valentine. (43 days.) One of the earliest, round, green-podded Beans and a great favorite with many market-gardeners on account of its extreme earliness. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$2.75; bus. \$10; 10 bus. \$97.50.

Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod. (45 days.) Entirely stringless and very hardy, standing more frost than most early varieties. A splendid all-round Snap Bean. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$2.85; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Giant Stringless Green-Pod. (45 days.) One of the earliest varieties, and a Bean that is becoming a great favorite with the Florida truck-growers. It has long green pods that are entirely stringless at all stages of its growth. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3.25; bus. \$12; 10 bus. \$117.50.

Early Speckled Red Valentine. (46 days.) A standard with the truckers, and one of the most prolific early, round, green-podded varieties. A wonderful producer and fine shipper. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$2.65; bus. \$9.50; 10 bus. \$92.50.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Stringless Refugee. (50 days.) This is a new and greatly improved variety of Refugee, in that Kilgore's Bred-Right Stringless is entirely stringless, which makes it one of the most desirable Beans of the entire Refugee family. The long, round, green pods, together with all the fine characteristics of both growth and quality of Refugee, plus the improvement of being absolutely stringless, makes it a most desirable Bean for all purposes. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3.35; bus. \$12.50; 10 bus. \$122.50.

Refugee (1,000-to-1). (50 days.) A standard and among the very best green-podded types for spring or fall, but not quite as early as some of the other sorts. It is of fine quality, enormously productive and has heavy foliage which gives great protection to Beans in case of frost or other unfavorable weather conditions. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$2.75; bus. \$10; 10 bus. \$97.50.

Kilgore's Stringless Valentine. (43 days.) A very prolific, entirely stringless, long green-pod variety of finest quality, and will remain firm and tender many days after maturity. Seeds somewhat similar to Red Valentine, only considerably larger. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3.75; bus. \$14; 10 bus. \$137.50.

An Abundant Spring Crop of Beans Almost Invariably Yields Early and Profitable Returns

BUSH BEANS, continued

Longfellow. (45 days.) A splendid variety with long, slender, straight, dark green pods; early; productive. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$2.75; bus. \$10; 10 bus. \$97.50.

Tennessee Green-Pod. (48 days.) Very heavy cropper with large, long, meaty, straight, dark green, flat pods. Extremely popular in many sections of the South. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Bountiful. (46 days.) This variety is well known in many sections throughout the country. It is a vigorous grower, productive, with very long, green flat pods, stringless, tender, and excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$4; bus. \$15; 10 bus. \$147.50.

Kilgore's Stringless Wax. (46 days.) This is a new Wax Bean for Florida, and one that, on account of it being stringless, is going to take the lead over many of the wax types which have been popular with our Bean-growers. It is also far more productive than Davis' Wax and just as early. In shape it is a long, fine, semi-flat-pod type, of splendid quality, with black seed. Try this Stringless Wax; you will like it. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 75c.; pk. \$4; bus. \$15; 10 bus. \$147.50.

Davis' White Wax. (48 days.) This has been Florida's standard Wax Bean for several years. Early and very productive, of fine quality. Beautifully shaped Beans that sell well in the markets. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

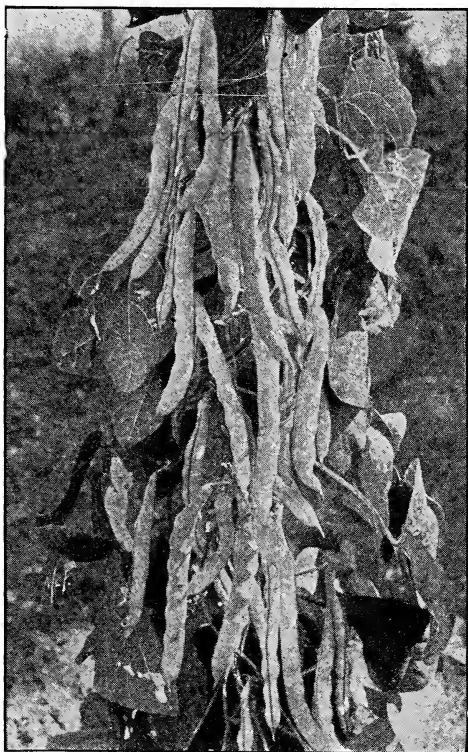
Hodson Wax. (55 days.) Matures a few days later than the early varieties. The Beans are light yellow or creamy white, long, and of fine quality. Very prolific and vigorous grower. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Kilgore's Golden Bountiful Wax. A wonderful yellow Wax Bean, entirely stringless and exceedingly productive, with long pods, practically straight and flat. Golden Bountiful is really a companion of the regular Bountiful, except that it is a Wax Bean, black seeds, entirely stringless, rust-resistant, very early, with beautiful, large, long golden pods of such bright clear yellow that they make a very attractive market appearance. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3.75; bus. \$14; 10 bus. \$137.50.

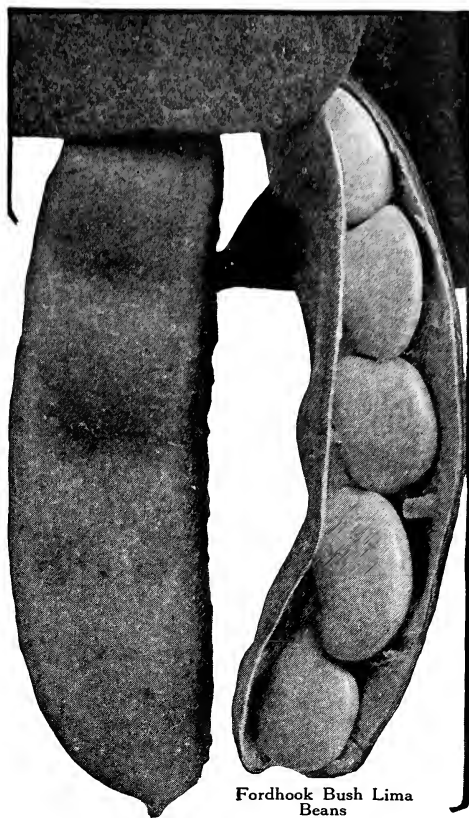
BUSH LIMA BEANS

One bushel of seed will plant an acre

Henderson's Bush Lima. (60 days.) This is a well-known and standard Bush Lima. It is dependable and a prolific producer of small Beans of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$2.75; bus. \$10; 10 bus. \$97.50.



Kilgore's Florida Pole Beans



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

Fordhook Bush Lima. (65 days.) During the last year or two, Fordhook Limas have become very popular and are profitable in Florida for both fall and spring planting. The pods grow in clusters, the bush is stiff and erect, not subject to the various diseases and insect troubles of the Snap Beans, and on account of character of plant will stand wind-whipping and beating rain better than most varieties. Large, seeds of unsurpassed quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 75c.; pk. \$4.75; bus. \$18.

POLE BEANS

One peck of seed to the acre

Kentucky Wonder (OLD HOMESTEAD). (60 days.) One of the finest Pole Beans ever introduced. The long green pods are borne in clusters; very productive. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Kilgore's Florida Pole. (56 days.) In productiveness and growth it is similar to Old Homestead. The pods are green and the seeds pure white, and of the most delicious flavor. You should try a few of them. There is no better Pole Bean grown than this remarkably fine variety. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3.25; bus. \$12; 10 bus. \$117.50.

McCaslan. (60 days.) Said to be one of the very best Pole types. Produces an abundance of large green pods, plump and juicy, excellent for either Snap or Shell Beans. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3.25; bus. \$12; 10 bus. \$117.50.

BUTTER BEANS

One peck of seed to the acre

Old Florida Pole. (75 days.) One of the surest early bearers, holding up its production well throughout the entire growing season. Striped seeds. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3.25; bus. \$12; 10 bus. \$117.50.

Old Florida Bush. (65 days.) Very much like Old Florida Pole, only it is a bush variety, which we consider far superior, because it is earlier, more prolific and, best of all, you do not have to "stick" them. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 65c.; pk. \$3.25; bus. \$12; 10 bus. \$117.50.

BEETS

Four pounds of seed will sow an acre

Postpaid

CULTURE. Successful culture demands good soil, medium moist, to which has been applied 600 to 1,200 pounds of good fertilizer. Plant seed in rows 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin out to 6 inches apart in the row. Sow from latter part of September to March.

Kilgore's Extra-Early Dark Blood-Red Market.

(68 days.) One of the finest Beets in existence and one of the very earliest. It is of unequaled quality, smooth, clean, somewhat globe-shape, and just the color that is so desirable for both market and home use. Small top; very uniform in shape, size, color, and growth, and extremely attractive in appearance. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.

Crosby's Egyptian. (75 days.) One of the very best turnip Beets of deep blood-red color. If a fine market appearance is desired, you cannot beat this variety. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.

Detroit Dark Red. (75 days.) An excellent blood-red Beet, tender and sweet, with small top, uniform growth, and fine round shape. This is particularly desirable for market-gardeners. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.

Early Wonder. (73 days.) An early variety, producing globular, deep blood-red Beets of fine quality, having a small clean tap-root. A very desirable all round Beet. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.50.

Early Blood Turnip Beet.

(75 days.) A most excellent variety for either home or market-garden. Produces an abundance of deep blood-red Beets of fine shape, not stringy. Very desirable for any use. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9

SWISS CHARD

Spinach Beet

Sow in the fall, winter, or spring. Stalks can be cooked and served like asparagus, or they can be used to make a delicious salad. Makes a fine green food for chickens and is frequently called the "Poultry Beet." Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.; 10 lbs. \$8.

BROCCOLI

Sow 1/4 pound of seed per acre

Postpaid

Very much like cauliflower, only taller and not so compact. Give same cultivation as cabbage. Can be sown in fall, winter, or spring.

White Cape. (120 days.) Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; 1/4lb. \$1.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

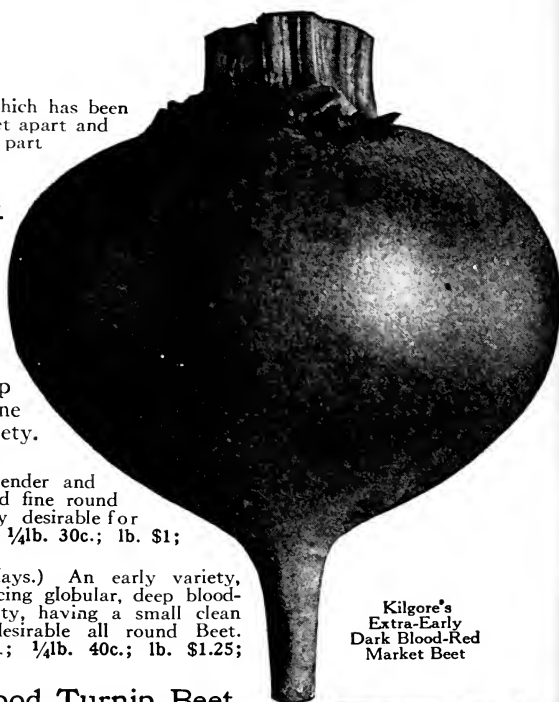
Sow 1/4 pound of seed per acre

Postpaid

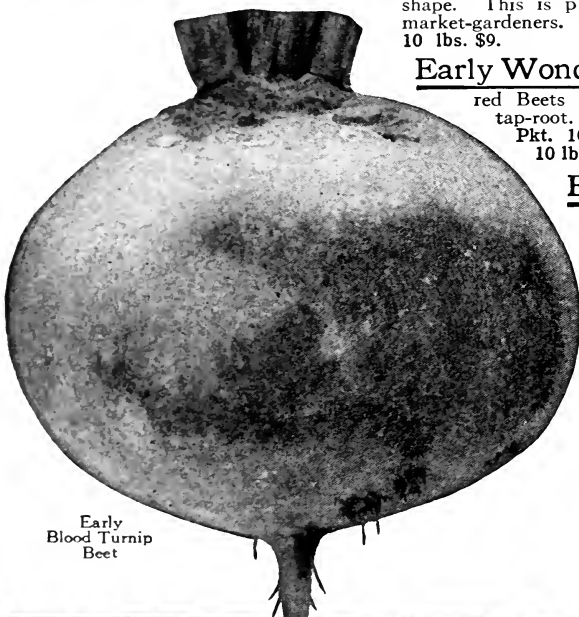
Improved Long Island.

(90 days.) Sow same time as cabbage and cultivate same way. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; 1/4lb. 75c.

WE WANT our customers and other gardeners to feel entirely free to write us about their planting problems. We are familiar with Florida conditions, know what varieties succeed best in the state, and will be glad to help you on the road to garden success.



Kilgore's
Extra-Early
Dark Blood-Red
Market Beet



Early
Blood Turnip
Beet



Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet



Brussels Sprouts

CABBAGE

Plant our Bred-Right Brands, genuine Long Island grown Cabbage seed for results that cannot fail to satisfy

Sow 6 to 12 ounces of seed per acre

Postpaid

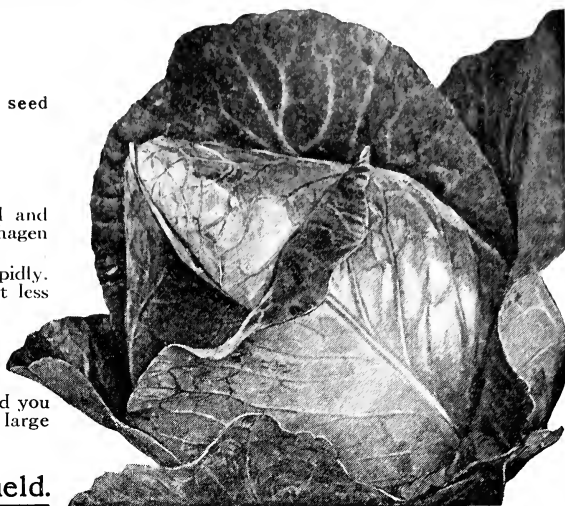
For earliness, we recommend the pointed types, Jersey Wakefield and Charleston Wakefield, and in the round or flat, America, Copenhagen Market, and Early Dutch.

CULTURE. Cabbage is a heavy feeder and should be grown rapidly. Therefore, for best results, plenty of fertilizer should be used—not less than 1,000 pounds per acre, and a ton is better. Where planted in seed-bed, plant seed thin in drills 6 inches apart, cover 1 inch deep, using 6 ounces of seed to an acre, and do not make your soil in seed-bed as rich as soil where plants are to be set. When crop is planted in field, use 12 ounces of seed per acre. Make rows 2½ to 3 feet apart and plants 12 to 14 inches apart in row, depending on size head you desire to produce. If you desire small heads, crowd the plants; for large heads, place farther apart.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Early Jersey Wakefield.

(80 days.) The very earliest of the Wakefields, maturing a week earlier than the old-type Jersey Wakefield, and just as large. The pointed heads are firm, finest quality, and very desirable for market or home use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; ¼lb. \$1; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$35.

SELECTED EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼lb. 55c.; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$15.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Charleston Wakefield Cabbage

America. (85 days.) Earliest medium-size round-head type in existence, maturing with the Wakefields. It is a vigorous grower, extremely solid, sure header, not too large, all maturing at the same time, will stand a long time without bursting, and quality unsurpassed. When our Florida market-growers become familiar with it, it will be the most popular round or flat-head type. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; ¼lb. \$1; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$35.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Charleston Wakefield.

(85 days.) The two outstanding features of our Bred-Right Charleston Wakefield is, first, it matures a week earlier than the ordinary Charleston; second, the crop matures practically all at one time, making it extremely desirable for an early shipper. With this increased earliness there has been no sacrifice in either size or quality. The heads are pointed, uniform size, very solid and desirable quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; ¼lb. \$1; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$35.

SELECTED CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; ¼lb. 60c.; lb. \$2; 10 lbs. \$17.50.

All-Head Early. (95 days.) This Cabbage is well named, as it has very few outer leaves. The flat heads are of a quality indeed hard to beat. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$20.



America Cabbage

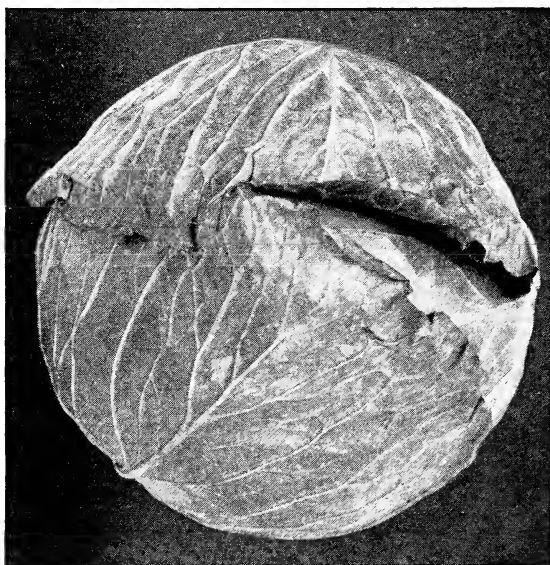
Kilgore's Bred-Right Copenhagen Market.

(90 days.) Our extra-early strain of Bred-Right Copenhagen Market is the finest imported stock—the very best to be had—and extremely early, maturing with the Wakefields. Copenhagen Market Cabbage is becoming very popular with our Florida growers, some of the large growers planting it extensively, as it is one of the very earliest, of excellent quality, medium-size, round-head varieties. It is short-stemmed, with very solid heads having few outer leaves, and can be planted close together. The crop grows very uniformly, maturing practically all at same time, which is very desirable from a marketing standpoint. The heads will not burst open when mature, but will stand a considerable time in an excellent marketable condition. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; ¼lb. \$1; lb. \$3.75; 10 lbs. \$35.

SELECTED COPENHAGEN MARKET. (100 days.) Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; ¼lb. 90c.; lb. \$2.75; 10 lbs. \$25.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE, BRED-RIGHT OR SELECTED

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA



Kilgore's Bred-Right Copenhagen Market Cabbage

CABBAGE, continued

Henderson's Succession. (100 days.) A standard well-known variety with large, flat head, of good quality, and medium early. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Florida Sure Header. (110 days.) As the name suggests, it is truly a sure header of the finest quality and medium early. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$22.50.

Mammoth Red Rock. (110 days.) Fine, hard-heading red variety. Large; globular; very solid; deep red, outer leaves spreading and greenish red. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3; 10 lbs. \$27.50.

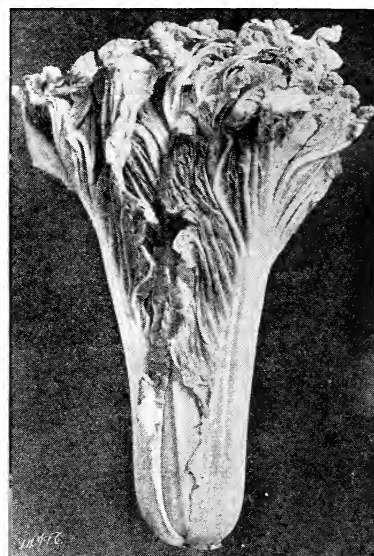
Savoy Cabbage, American Drumhead. (100 days.) Heads firm, curled and densely crinkled, wonderful flavor and finest quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; lb. \$3.

Early Flat Dutch. (100 days.) An old standard variety, well known by all growers of Cabbage. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$20.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Postpaid

Pe-Tsai. This exceptionally fine vegetable from the Orient is of the Cabbage family but possesses some distinguishing characteristics which place it in a class entirely by itself. In shape it is unlike Cabbage and in growth resembles Cos lettuce, while the outer leaves, except in their elongated shape, resemble ordinary Cabbage leaves in general texture. When the outside leaves are stripped away, we see an appetizing picture of lettuce and celery combined, presenting a cool, crisp, inviting appearance well nigh irresistible. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.



Chinese Cabbage, Pe-Tsai

CARROTS

Sow 4 pounds of seed per acre

Postpaid

CULTURE. Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked, in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. When 2 inches high, thin out to 4 inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Improved Long Orange. (90 days.)

Makes long, smooth, tapering roots of deep orange color. Fine for table use or stock feeding. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Half-Long Danvers. (90 days.) A very productive sort, and one that is suited to almost all kinds of soils. Roots smooth and handsome. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Chantenay. (85 days.) Quality and productiveness are the strong points of this particular variety. The roots are uniform, smooth, sweet and tender, rather thick and on the half-long order. A fine shipper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.



Chantenay Carrots

CAULIFLOWER

Sow 4 ounces of seed per acre

Postpaid

CULTURE. Like Cabbage, Cauliflower needs a very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of seed, we recommend starting plants in beds where they can be taken care of. Plant from September to January, and cultivate same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading, draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft string or use toothpicks to pin same.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Snowball.

(100 days.) There is no finer strain of Snowball Cauliflower to be found anywhere. It has required years of breeding and reselecting to build up our Kilgore's Bred-Right Snowball. While the crop is growing, an expert goes over the field, row by row, inspecting each plant, and where a plant does not show proper vigor and character of growth, it is pulled out and destroyed. This rouging process is repeated several times during growth of crop, until every undesirable or off-type plant has been cleaned out. This is the one and only process to build up and maintain high standard stock. If you want the best, plant Kilgore's Bred-Right Cauliflower. Pkt. 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.40; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$7; lb. \$25.

SELECTED HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL. (105 days.) Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4; lb. \$15.

Better Seed—Better Crops. Our Bred-Right Seeds will produce quantity and quality



Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower

CELERY

Sow 6 ounces of seed per acre

Postpaid

CULTURE. For early Celery, first sowings are made early in June and continue to December. To grow fine Celery, you must have plenty of moisture and fertilizer; in fact, without irrigation it is not a profitable money crop. Of course, it can be grown in a small way for home consumption in some low spot but fertilizer and water are two fundamental essentials. Use one pound of seed to 150 yards of bed 36 inches wide. Soil must be put in perfect condition and made into beds 4 to 6 inches high, depending on whether or not the location would be subject to overflow in case of heavy rains. When in condition, thoroughly pulverized and made perfectly smooth, sow your seed broadcast, press into the soil with a very light roller or with a wide board. When plants are 6 inches high, transplant to field in double rows, 5 inches between the plants in the row, and rows 7 inches apart.

Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart

(115 days.) This is, unquestionably, one of the finest and most profitable varieties of Celery ever grown in our state. We are convinced of this by both observation and actual field-tests. Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart is planted extensively in Sanford and Manatee County Celery districts. We believe it to be one of the finest and most desirable types of Celery for our Florida crop. It is a great improvement over all other yellow varieties, earlier than old Golden Heart, and more easily blanched to a beautiful, clear, creamy white. The plant is a vigorous grower, full heart, and apparently more resistant to Celery diseases than most varieties, and one of the finest long-distance shippers. Pkt. 25c.; 1/2oz. \$1; oz. \$1.75; 1/4lb. \$5; lb. \$18; 10 lbs. \$170.

Wonderful (GOLDEN PLUME). A very fine, heavy, compact, full-heart Celery, blanching a beautiful light golden yellow. The ribs are solid, thick, and heavy. Very hardy, early, and among the very satisfactory types for general crop in Florida, and can be planted early or late with fine results. Pkt. 10c.; 1/2oz. 65c.; oz. \$1; 1/4lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10; 10 lbs. \$97.50.

Green Golden Heart. (115 days.) This particular type is grown quite extensively in the Sanford section. Due to the fact that it stands heat much better than other varieties, it is very desirable for either early or late crop. It is very hardy, with heavy, thick yellow golden heart, large ribs, stands up well, and is a very heavy producer. Easily blanched, but takes a week longer than some other varieties. Pkt. 10c.; oz. \$1; 1/4lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10; 10 lbs. \$97.50.



Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart Celery



Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart Celery

Old Golden Heart Self-blanching.

(Old type.) Genuine French-grown. (120 days.) This is the type that has been standard for years throughout the South. It is compact in growth, with large, heavy stalks, beautiful golden ribs and a heavy compact, rich golden heart, crisp, tender and free of stringiness. Pkt. 10c.; 1/2oz. 65c.; oz. \$1; 1/4lb. \$2.75; lb. \$10; 10 lbs. \$97.50.

DOES IT PAY TO SOW GOOD SEED?

I sowed one pound of Bred-Right World-Beater Pepper seed, sold 14,000 plants and set 24,424. Sold 282 crates of first-grade Peppers, and 3 crates of second-grade.—G. B. BEHRENS, Florida, May 28, 1927.



Old Georgia Muskmelon

CANTALOUPE AND MUSKMELONS

Plant 1 to 2 pounds of seed per acre

Postpaid

CULTURE. Should have rather high, light soil and planted in hills 6 by 6 feet, dropping eight to ten seeds to a hill. Place your fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when they are 4 inches high.

Kilgore's Hummer. (72 days.) A wonderful melon of unsurpassed quality, and ten to twenty days earlier than Rocky Ford, which is an outstanding and valuable feature. It is well netted, irregular, much larger than Rocky Ford, and has a small seed cavity and delicious, thick deep orange flesh. On account of its extreme earliness, combined with its size and fine quality, it is unequaled, both as a shipper and eating melon. We believe this should be a money-maker for the South. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$15.

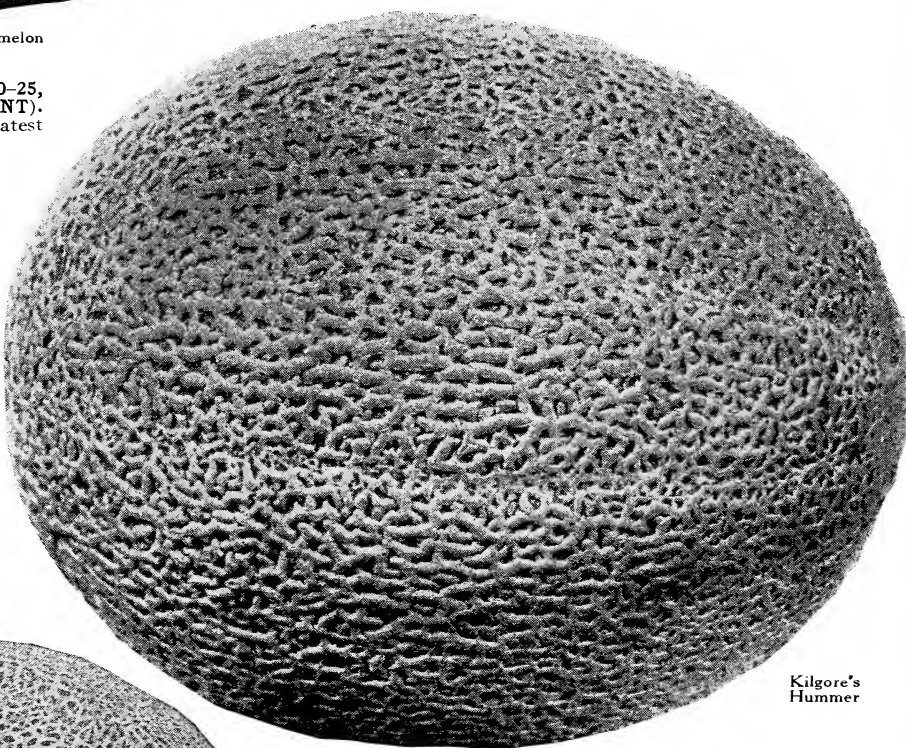
Rocky Ford (POLLOCK 10-25, SALMON TINT).

(90 days.) This is the finest and latest improved rust-resistant Rocky Ford on the market. Planted extensively by the Cantaloupe growers of Colorado, California, New Mexico, and Arizona. It is most beautifully netted, uniform in size, and cuts and carries better than any on the market. If you want the best Rocky Ford Melon on the list, buy the 10-25. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 25 lbs. \$20; 100 lbs. \$70.

Banana Cantaloupe.

(95 days.) A Cantaloupe of fine quality that grows from 15 to 25 inches long and is of a most delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Kilgore's Hummer is one of the earliest and finest quality Cantaloupes to be found in any list.

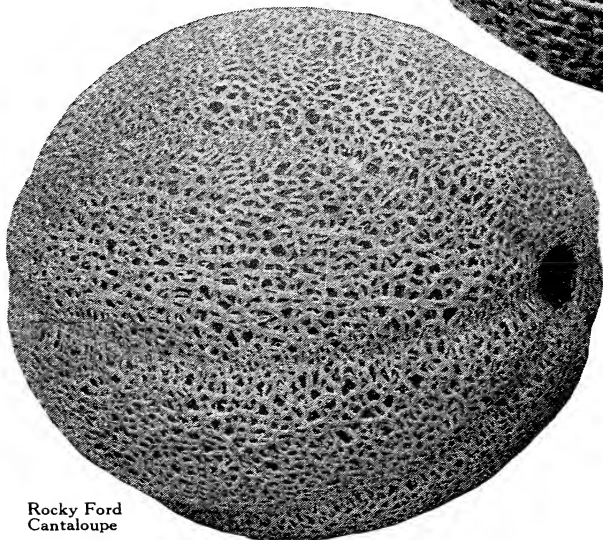


Kilgore's Hummer

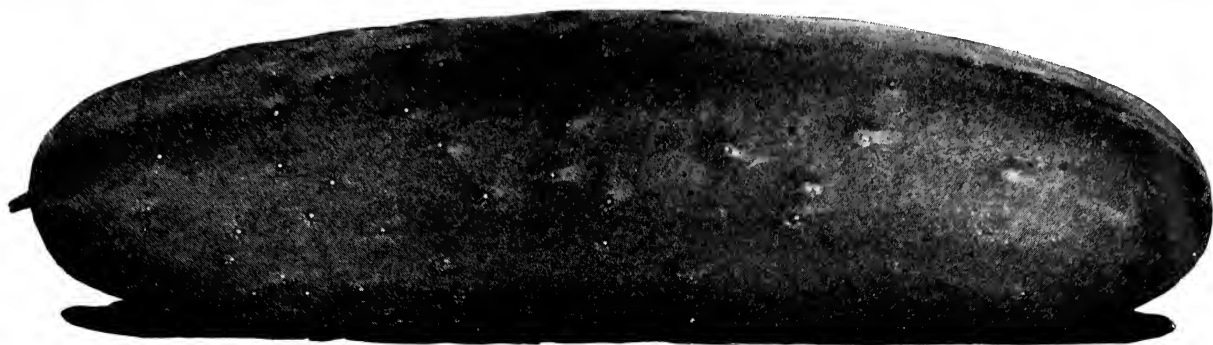
Honey Dew. (100 days.) This melon has smooth, cream-colored skin and light green flesh. The rind is very tough, making it a fine keeper and good shipper. The Honey Dew melon will keep for three to four weeks after being pulled, and retains its fine flavor. It is becoming well known in the northern and eastern markets, and the better known the greater the demand. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.

Old Georgia Muskmelon. This melon varies considerably from the regular cantaloupe, being very much larger and longer. Doubtless many of our customers remember the regular old-time muskmelon which is more particularly recommended for home use and nearby local markets. Grows large, very meaty and delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Hale's Best. (75 days.) An extremely early Cantaloupe of wonderful eating quality and a good long-distance shipper. Heavily netted; thick salmon-colored meat. Imperial Valley, Calif., grows and ships unlimited quantities each year. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.



Rocky Ford Cantaloupe



Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green Cucumber

CUCUMBER

Sow 2 pounds of seed per acre

Postpaid

Early Cucumbers Are among Florida's Big Money Truck Crops. Spring Plantings Are Made January 1 and through February

Our superior strain of northern-grown Cucumber seed cannot be excelled, as it is grown under irrigation, where the seed-crop can mature perfectly regardless of uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances more certain of perfect stand and good crop. Low black, or medium low soil, or muck land is, perhaps, the best for growing Cucumbers. The early "cukes" are the ones that bring the money, and to get them early you must figure on protecting them for they are very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop. Cucumbers are another of the very best money crops.

CULTURE. Spring planting begins early in January and continues through February. Plant in rows 4 feet apart in hills 2 feet apart in the drill, dropping 6 to 8 seeds in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before it germinates. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get an early stand. In fact, many of our most successful growers make three or four plantings in between hills at intervals of four or five days, so that

in case of frost or some other disaster to the planting that is already up, there is another stand of seed just ready to come out of the ground, which would mean a gain of six to ten days on the fellow who had to plant over. The time gained by several plantings might mean hundreds of dollars in extra profit if you did not have to plant over. Eight or ten days difference in any early truck crop makes a wonderful difference in the question of big prices.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green.

(60 days.) In offering Kilgore's Bred-Right Brands there are two outstanding points that engage our very careful consideration. First, we must know that the item offered will be perfectly adapted to our soil and conditions in general and whether or not the particular item is a maximum producer; second, and very important, whether or not the item commands the proper and profitable market demand. Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green Cucumber will meet both of these highly important requirements, therefore we offer it to our customers with the absolute assurance that it is the very best that can be planted for profitable returns. Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green is one of the earliest, a heavy yielder, a perfect shipper, holding its dark green color long after reaching distant markets. It is right in size, shape, length, color, quality and of finest market appearance. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14; 25 lbs. \$32.50; 100 lbs. \$115.

Northern Market.

(60 days.) A money-maker because it has finest quality, that desirable dark green color that carries thousands of miles, going into the market looking fresh and crisp, with size neither too large nor too small, but just what the buyers want. The length is 7 to 8 inches, which is an appealing feature. One of the earliest of all Cucumbers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$13; 25 lbs. \$29; 100 lbs. \$100.

Rice's Early Fortune.

(63 days.) Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 25 lbs. \$20; 100 lbs. \$70.

For lice, Black-Leaf 40 or Nicotine Dust is the effective treatment

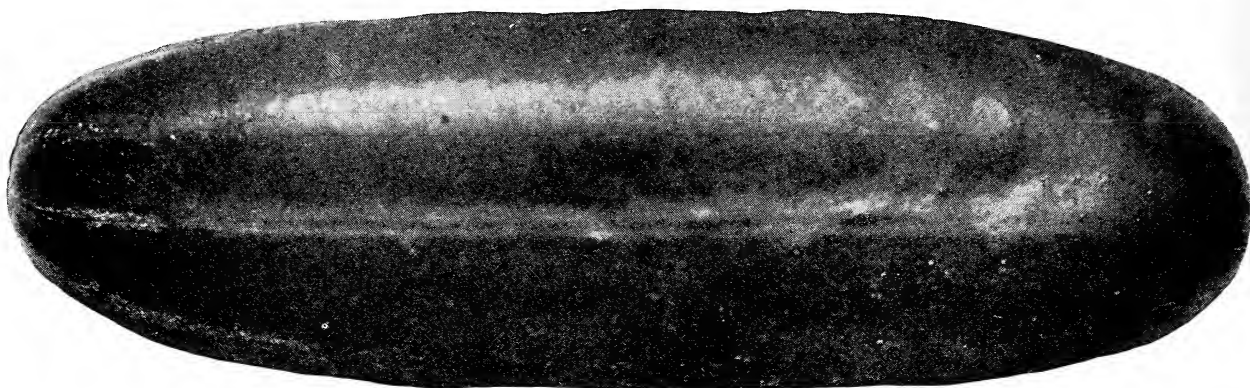
Kilgore's Bred-Right Early Fortune.

(60 days.) The finest strain of large, long, dark green Early Fortune in existence. It carries that desirable dark green color, plumpness and fresh appearance long after reaching the Northern market. Splendid shape, fine quality, and wonderful shipper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$13; 25 lbs. \$29; 100 lbs. \$100.

Why Plant Less Than the Best? The first and most important consideration of the production of a profitable crop is the seed. When you plant Kilgore's Bred-Right Cucumber seed you have taken the first important step toward a successful crop.



Northern Market Cucumber



Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Perfected White Spine Cucumber

CUCUMBERS, continued

Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Per-

fectured White Spine. (62 days.) Like all of our Bred-Right Brands, this particular strain has had the extra field-work, proper breeding, reselecting, roguing, cultivation, handling, screening, and grading which means a crop of greater vigor, productiveness, purity, trueness of type, more disease resistant, and uniform. Truly a most desirable Cucumber for all purposes, especially for long-distance shipping as it holds its dark green color long after reaching the market. It is of fine appearance, very early, and quality hard to surpass. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$13; 25 lbs. \$29; 100 lbs. \$100.

Selected Henderson's Perfected White

Spine. (62 days.) Equal to the best offered by the average dealer or seed-house. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 25 lbs. \$20; 100 lbs. \$70.

Davis Perfect. (65 days.) A Cucumber of splendid quality and very popular. For shape and color it is unequalled. Grows 8 to 10 inches long; dark glossy green color. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 25 lbs. \$25; 100 lbs. \$90.

Early Florida. (63 days.) An exceeding desirable variety for the northern markets. It is of fine shape, intensely green, not being real sharp at the ends like some other varieties. Try Early Florida with absolute assurance that you cannot be disappointed in this particular Cucumber. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 25 lbs. \$25; 100 lbs. \$90.

Earliest of All. (60 days.) This is a fine standard type, very similar to Henderson's Perfected White Spine, and a high-class marketing Cucumber. Earliest of All has the earliness, desirable shape, attractive color and quality, and is numbered among the very best varieties for any purpose. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 25 lbs. \$20; 100 lbs. \$70.

Kirby's Stays Green. Grown for and packed by Kilgore Seed Co. From all accounts this is a splendid type of earliest White Spine. The fruits are 7 to 8 inches long, of cylindrical shape and dark green color. It is a vigorous grower, enormous yielder and fine shipper, commanding highest market price. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$11.50; 25 lbs. \$25; 100 lbs. \$90.

Chicago Pickling. (65 days.) One of the very best pickling varieties. The fruits are small, green, slender, and produced in enormous quantities. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.



Early Florida Cucumber

COLLARDS

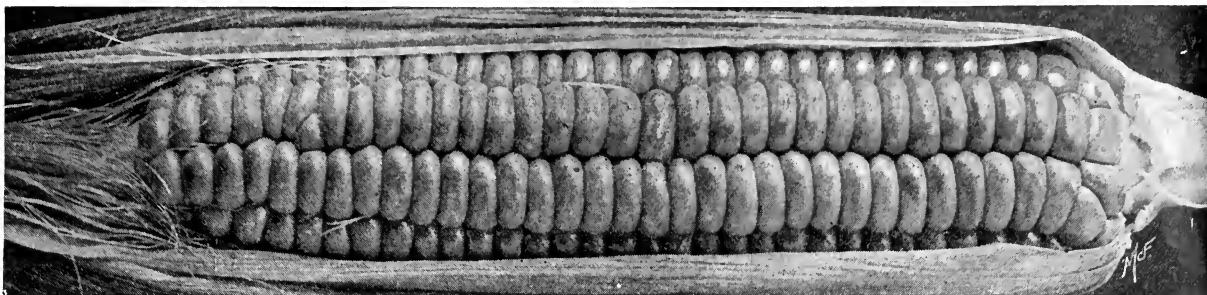
Sow 1/4 pound of seed per acre

Postpaid

CULTURE. About the same as cabbage, only set the plants a little farther apart. Can be planted almost every month in the year, and should be in every family garden, as it will furnish an abundance of splendid greens when everything else is gone. Collards will also make fine green feed for your chickens and cows.

True Georgia Whitehead. A well-known variety, and the kind generally used extensively throughout the South. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Cabbage Collard. Frequently makes a compact white head, like cabbage. Aside from the close bunching habit and resemblance to cabbage it is like the Old Georgia Collard. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.



Gold Bond Sweet Corn

SWEET CORN

Plant 1 peck of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less which are prepaid

Here is a crop that never fails to bring profitable returns to our Florida truckers when put on the market early

CULTURE. Plant in well-fertilized rows 3 feet apart and a hill every $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the drill; leave one and two stalks to the place. When about knee-high apply about 200 pounds nitrate of soda and same amount again when corn begins to silk and tassel. This will not only give you almost twice the yield but bring your crop to maturity ten days earlier. For the bud-worm, use one pound powdered Arsenate of Lead and four pounds of Hydrated Lime. Drop a little in the bud. Ship in pepper crates, six to eight dozen to the package. Earliest plantings are made from January 1 until March.

Stowell's Evergreen. (75 days.) This is the best variety that has ever been planted in Florida or any other state for all purposes. Ears large and well filled; cob slender; long, deep grains of finest quality. This variety will stay tender for many days after it is in roasting ears. We have the finest strain of Stowell's Evergreen that is obtainable. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$1.90; bus. \$7.

Country Gentleman. (70 days.) This is a very superior variety of Sugar Corn which comes in just a little ahead of Stowell's Evergreen. The rows being zigzag makes it much harder for worms to destroy or work in, consequently is troubled less by them than the straight rowed Corn. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$2; bus. \$7.50.

Truckers' Favorite. (80 days.) This is not a Sweet Corn but a very desirable early roasting-ear type and a good one to come in after Adams Early. Makes from one to three large ears, with deep white grains, large and tender. Not only is Truckers' Favorite a fine roasting-ear Corn but it is very desirable for early feeding purposes, as it is the largest early Corn to be found. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.

Florida Roasting Ears. (80 days.) Not a Sweet Corn but preferred by many to the sugar sorts on account of the size. Ears twice as large as ordinary Sugar Corn, and makes splendid table Corn of superior quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.40; bus. \$5.

Norfolk Market. (65 days.) Not a Sweet Corn, but a very fine, early roasting ear. The ear is medium large, with good length grain, very tender, of splendid eating quality. First-class marketing early Corn, and good producer. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 40c.; pk. \$1.40; bus. \$5.

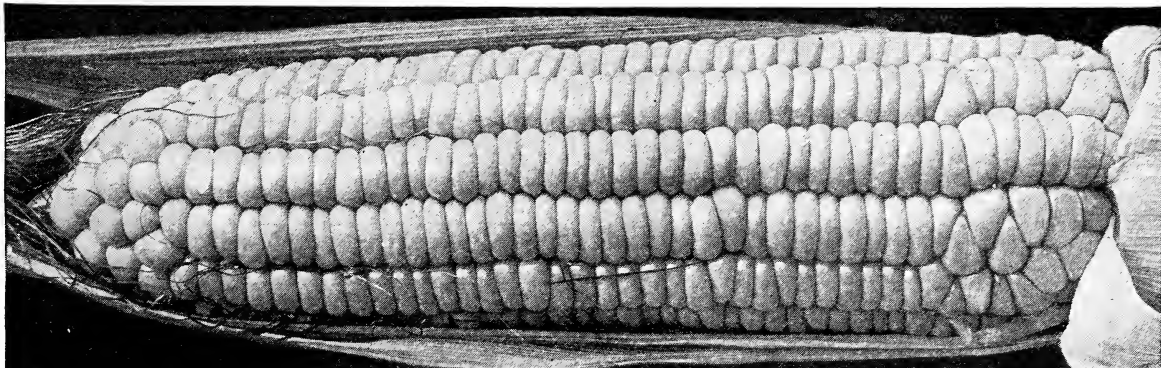
Adams' Early. (60 days.) Not a Sweet Corn, but usually classed as one. Very early, about ten days ahead of Country Gentleman, and is grown extensively for the market. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.40; bus. \$5.

Golden Bantam. (60 days.) Exceptionally fine quality; early; golden yellow grain, sweet and tender. Ears are eight-rowed; flavor exceedingly rich and delicious. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$2; bus. \$7.50.

Long Island Beauty. (75 days.) Medium-early variety of wonderful quality. Produces large, well-filled, long-grained ears. Among the very best large Sweet Corns, and will reach distant markets looking fresh and green. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 25c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$2; bus. \$7.50.

Gold Bond. (65 days.) The "sweetest Sweet Corn." As the name "Gold" would indicate, this is a golden or yellow Sweet Corn with large ears similar to Golden Bantam, except three to five days earlier, ear twice as large, and yield twice as much per acre. Ears two-thirds as large as Stowell's Evergreen and ten to fifteen days earlier, with 75 per cent as much yield and extreme tenderness and exquisite rich sugary flavor. The heavy shuck closing over the end of the ear adds to it as a shipper and a protection against worms and birds. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 50c.; pk. \$2.25; bus. \$8.50.

Any of the varieties we list as roasting ears or Sweet Corn will give entire satisfaction to the most critical growers



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

EGGPLANT

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed per acre

Postpaid

The Eggplant usually gives very satisfactory returns as a truck crop. Light hammock land suits it best, but any sandy loam may be used. The heavy, dark, low soils are not good for this crop. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate right if the ground is wet and cold, and for this reason many Manatee County truckers make their plantings in October and November, before the ground becomes cold. Plants are carried through the winter in protected beds, which gives them good, healthy, strong plants to set just as soon as the danger of frost is over.

CULTURE. Plant seed for spring crop in January, February, and March. For the fall crop, plant in June, July, and August in seed-beds, or in the open field where they are to remain; where planted in the open, the plants will need some protection from the sun, which is a little too much for them at this season of the year. Many growers use palmetto fans, stuck slanting on the south side of the hill, which will keep the sun from striking them with full force. When planting in the open field, use one-half pound seed per acre, and where planted in seed-bed, use one-quarter pound. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1,200 pounds to a ton of high-grade fertilizer per acre. It is an excellent plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days from the time the plants have four or five leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight. If the crop is attacked by worms, add 2 to 3 pounds of Arsenate of Lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture.

Black Beauty. (115 days.) Fruit is thick, lustrous, purplish black, and of the finest quality, and develops quickly. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50; 25 lbs. \$100.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Manatee Special Eggplant

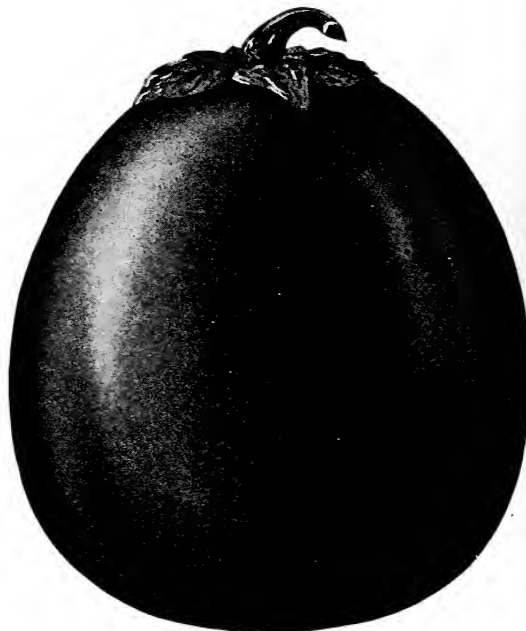
New York Improved Purple Spineless. (120 days.) Very large fruit, with glossy, smooth, deep purple skin. Popular with market-gardeners. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4; 10 lbs. \$39; 25 lbs. \$93.75.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Manatee Special. (110 days.) This is a distinct type of tree or high-bush Eggplant, with the characteristics of both Florida High Bush and Black Beauty. The bush is more vigorous than Black Beauty and not quite as tall as Florida High Bush. The fruits are more meaty, of better shape, not as necky, and a beautiful, rich, lustrous, dark purplish black. The sturdy, vigorous bush holds the eggs well off the ground. Productive, early, and seems better adapted to Florida conditions than other varieties, standing sun and heat better; one of the best shippers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6; 10 lbs. \$57.50.

Florida High Bush. (120 days.) A heavy yielder, and, owing to its upright growth, does not get bruised or affected by wet weather as easily as other varieties. A favorite with shippers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50; 25 lbs. \$100.

New Orleans Market. (110 days.) This is a high-bush variety, but fruit is said to be somewhat larger than the Florida High Bush, oval in shape, and a dark purple color. Very productive. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; 10 lbs. \$52.50; 25 lbs. \$125.

California Tree. (112 days.) One of the best high-bush types, with fine quality, color, productiveness, and fine market appearance. It is becoming popular with our Florida truckers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; 10 lbs. \$52.50; 25 lbs. \$125.



Black Beauty Eggplant

MUSTARD

Sow 4 pounds of seed per acre

Postpaid

Good green food for your poultry as well as table use. **CULTURE.** Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of greens. Sow from June to March in good, rich garden soil in drills 16 inches apart.

Southern Giant Curled. The leaves are light green, very large, curly and quite ornamental. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Chinese Smooth Leaf. A smooth broad-leaf type, with rather distinct ribs; mild and tender. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Kilgore's Florida Broad-Leaf. In the smooth-leaf types this is far the most desirable. Leaves are very broad, long, and tender. A vigorous, hardy grower, with quality unsurpassed. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

LETTUCE

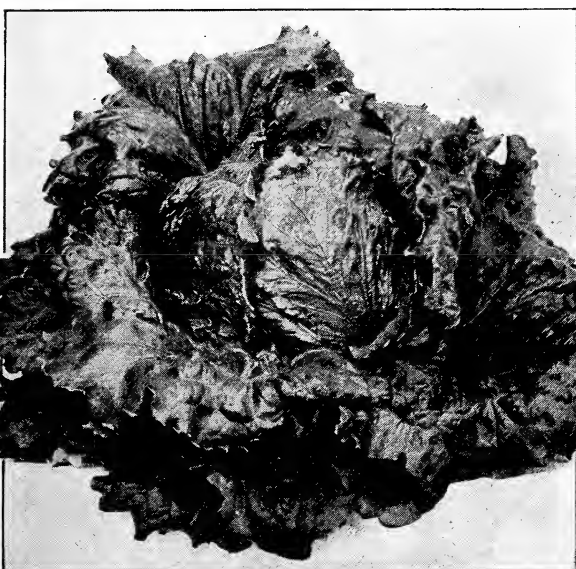
Sow 1 pound of seed per acre

Postpaid

Our Lettuce seed cannot be excelled, as we secure our stock from the most reliable growers who make a specialty of producing only the very highest type seed.

We have one of the very finest strains of Big Boston that it is possible to obtain.

CULTURE. First sowings are made September 1 and continue until March. Low, damp, light or dark soil is suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness, and quality, therefore, your land must be highly fertilized and moist. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, and use a light roller to press them into the soil or rake the seed in lightly. Ants are the greatest pest to the seed-beds, and some means of keeping them away should be resorted to, such as placing damp sacks over the beds, with dirt around on the edges of the sacks, which is very good. Be sure that your seed-beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed is planted.



New York or Wonderful Lettuce

Kilgore's Bred-Right Big Boston.

(70 days.) Big Boston is a very popular variety, and is planted extensively in Florida, in fact, almost exclusively here in the state. In this strain we offer the very highest developed type Big Boston, where unlimited field-work has been put on it in the way of roguing, reroguing, selecting and reselecting, to bring the seed up to the highest possible standard. We are putting this strain out after many years of field-tests here in the state and know that it will not fail to satisfy our most critical Lettuce-growers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; 1/4lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$16.

Selected Big Boston. (75 days.) Our Selected Big Boston is as good, and, in many cases, above the average Big Boston sold, but the price between Bred-Right and Selected is so slight that it should not be considered. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.

Keep the Moisture in the Soil

Scratch the surface about 2 inches deep with a rake or cultivator. This loose soil makes a mulch, stops evaporation, and is better than straw, leaves, or grass clippings.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Big Boston Lettuce

Iceberg. (74 days.) A superior and popular variety. The medium-sized head is of wonderful solidity, very crisp, always tender, and stands hot weather remarkably well. Outer leaves light green and main ribs of leaves curve to center, keeping head well folded, insuring a perfect blanching. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; 1/4lb. 60c.; lb. \$2; 10 lbs. \$19.

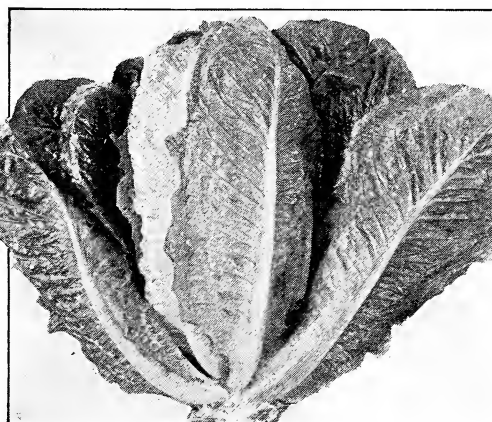
Black-seeded Simpson. (80 days.) One of the very best Lettuces that can be planted when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. Does not make much head. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.

New York (Wonderful; Los Angeles).

(80 days.) This variety is among the very best marketable types, making a large, hard, tight head of finest quality. The outer leaves are dark green and the edges are not tinged with brown or red. New York has become extremely popular in California, Colorado, and many large Lettuce-producing sections. A few days later than Big Boston. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; 1/4lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$21.50.

Romaine (White Paris Cos). (70 days.) This is the correct and popular variety to grow in Florida. Romaine is not planted extensively, although it is frequently a splendid paying crop. Some of the best growers plant it instead of lettuce, as it withstands both cold and heat better. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Romaine (Green Cos.) (70 days.) Same as the White Paris Cos, except it is a light green. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.



Romaine or White Paris Cos Lettuce



Escarolle or Broad-leaved Batavian Endive

ENDIVE

Sow 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill
Postpaid

Plant from August to February, in drills 20 inches apart, and thin out to a foot apart. Endive makes fine salad, flavoring for soups and stews, lovely garnishing, and greens.

Green Curled. A very hardy grower with deep green leaves, beautifully curled. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$12.50.

Escarolle (BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN). Leaves large, broad, thick, deep green, with white midribs, the inner leaves forming a head which blanches to a creamy white, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; ¼lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$12.50.

GARLIC

Postpaid

Comes in bulbs, divided in several parts called cloves, which are separated and planted same as Onion sets. Lb. 45c.; 5 lbs. \$2.

KALE

Sow 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill
Postpaid

Green Curled Scotch. This is about the best variety that can be planted in Florida. Sow from August until March, in drills 20 inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation and you will have an abundance of greens. Pkt. 10c.; ¼lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

KOHLRABI

Sow 1 ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill
Postpaid

Plant and cultivate like cabbage. Sow in drills 1½ feet apart, thinning out to 8 inches apart in the rows.

White Vienna. Clear, white flesh; short smooth leaves; fine quality. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; ¼lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Helpful Hints

May we offer a little service in the way of suggestion? Are you among the many that wait until the day before you are ready to plant to order your seed and fertilizer? If you do, you are a poor manager. Why not start planning in plenty of time so that you will not have to worry yourself sick trying to get your stuff at the eleventh hour to start your crop.

Do you wait until the week you are ready to plant before making up your mind what you want to plant? If you do, your method is poor. Why not sit down and think conditions over in an intelligent manner and plan some crop that you feel is going to be profitable.

OKRA

Sow 8 pounds of seed per acre
Postpaid

CULTURE. Okra can be planted any time from February until September, but it is a warm-weather plant, and will not do much until the ground becomes warm; in fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. It can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an Okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months, and, after all, we consider it one of the easiest and safest little money crops that can be planted. Have rows 3 feet apart and sow thinly in the drill. When 3 to 4 inches high, thin out to one stalk every 10 inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard, and, besides, it stops young plants from bearing.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Perkins Long

Green. To obtain maximum results, it is just as important to plant pure, well-bred, high-yielding Okra seed as the very best seed for other crops. In our Perkins Bred-Right Long Green we offer the very best Okra seed that it is possible to produce. There is a small difference in price but there will be a far greater difference in both price and yield at marketing time. This is the only practical variety to grow for market; in fact, it is planted almost exclusively by market truckers. The pods are long, slender, intense green, and retain their tenderness and color longer than any other sort. Pkt. 10c.; ¼lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.; 10 lbs. \$6.50; 25 lbs. \$13.75; 100 lbs. \$50.

Selected Perkins Mammoth-Podded Long

Green. (45 days.) Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼lb. 20 cts.; lb. 60 cts.; 10 lbs. \$5; 25 lbs. \$11.25; 100 lbs. \$40.

See our Bred-Right Family, inside front cover page. The best seed is the cheapest in the long run

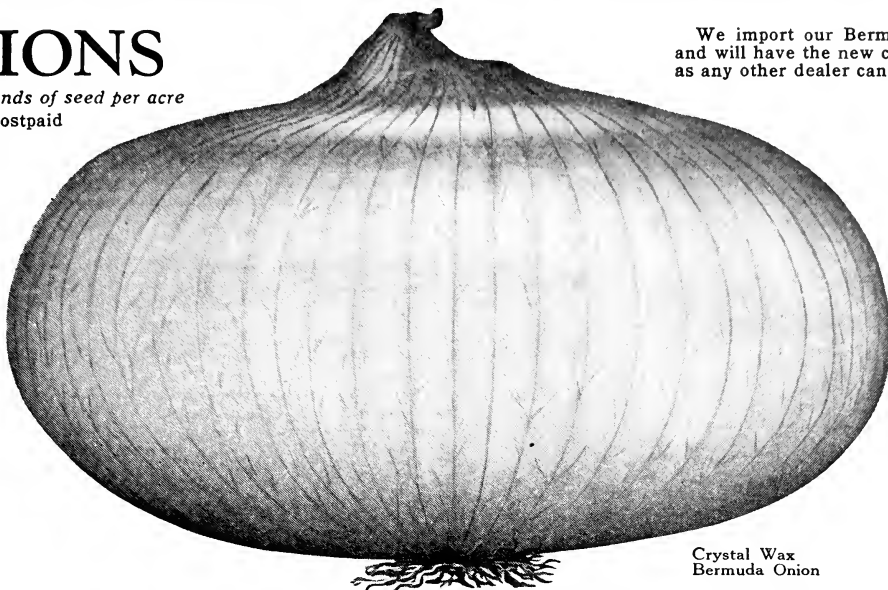


Kilgore's Bred-Right Perkins Long Green Okra

ONIONS

Sow 3 to 5 pounds of seed per acre
Postpaid

We import our Bermuda Onion Seed and will have the new crop seed as early as any other dealer can get it.



Crystal Wax
Bermuda Onion

We list several varieties that are dependable here in Florida. Perhaps the Creole and Australian Brown are the best keepers, but, of course, the Bermudas are the most desirable, and, if taken care of properly after harvesting, will keep.

Some seem to think Onions will not keep here; this is all a mistake, for we have seen them keep for months. The keeping depends largely upon the way the Onions are taken care of during harvest. If they get wet after they have been taken out of the ground, they are sure to rot more or less. Therefore, great care should be exercised that they are harvested during a dry time, and after being pulled or dug should be allowed to stay on the ground in the sunshine only long enough to dry off what soil sticks to them. The Onions should then be removed to some barn or dry place where the air can circulate about them freely, but do not heap them up. By all means harvest before the rainy season.

CULTURE. First plantings are made first of September and continued until March. October and November are the best

months to plant. Here in Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where they are to grow, in rows 15 inches apart, and when 4 to 5 inches high they are thinned out to 5 inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. Can also plant in beds and transplant to field later. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the Onion, therefore, our Florida hammock, muck, and low pine lands are preferable. Yet almost any of our Florida soil, where not too high, will grow fine Onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton of high-grade fertilizer should be used per acre. There is nothing better than an application of well-rotted stable manure broadcast on the land before planting. This crop needs constant, shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 pounds seed to acre in beds, or 5 pounds where planted in field.

Our Bermuda Onion Seed is genuine Teneriffe grown, imported direct by us from one of the very best growers on the Canary Islands, and we know there is no better Onion seed to be had.

Crystal Wax Bermuda.

Beautiful waxy white color. Seed of this variety is usually in very short supply. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.; 1/4lb. \$1.50;

lb. \$5; 10 lbs. \$47.50.

Yellow Bermuda

(also called White Bermuda). The name is often misleading, for it is not a white Onion, but straw-colored. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Louisiana Red Creole.

Perhaps one of the very best keepers. Pkt. 10c.;

oz. 40c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50.

Australian Brown.

Very
productive and a good keeper.

Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; 1/4lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.25.

ONION SETS

One bushel weighs 32 pounds. Plant 6 to 8 bushels per acre

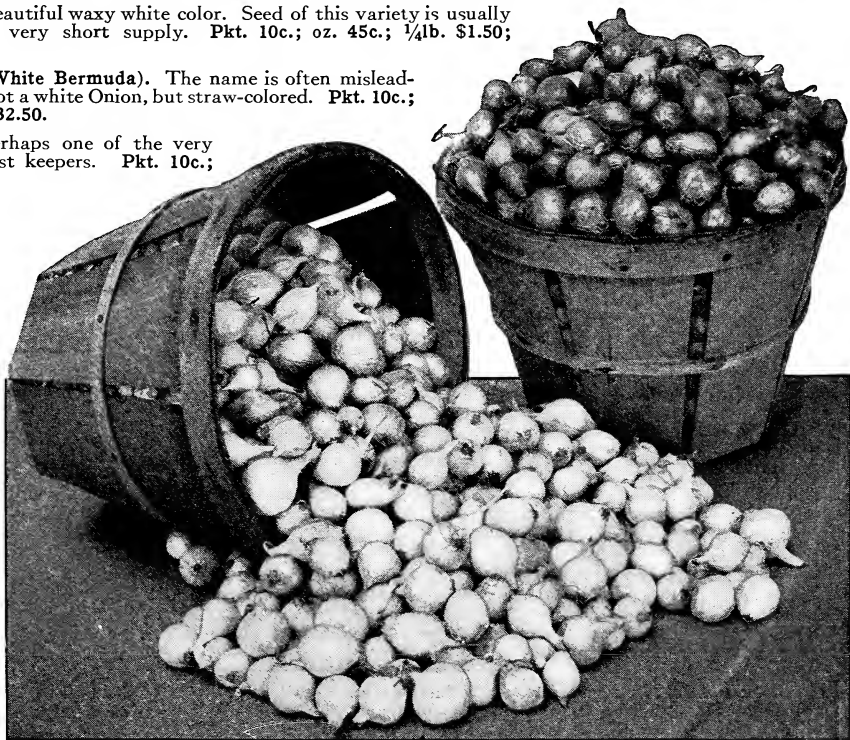
F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid

As a rule, the Sets cannot be depended upon to grow large Onions, but if early green Onions are wanted to bunch for market or for home use, plant the Sets. Put out in rows 1 1/2 feet apart and 5 inches apart in the drill Plant from September to March.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. Pt. 30c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.50; 10 bus. \$52.50.

WHITE SILVERSKIN. Pt. 25c.; qt. 40c.; pk. \$1.40; bus. \$5; 10 bus. \$47.50.

YELLOW BERMUDA (also called White Bermuda). Pt. 30c.; qt. 45c.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.50; 10 bus. \$52.50.



English or Garden PEAS

There is a wide range of planting season, from middle of September to February.

Plant 1 to 2 bushels of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid

English Peas are very hardy and are not attacked by insects. Frost does not hurt them except while in blossom, and it only destroys that crop of bloom; they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost destroys the bloom, it is a good idea to give them an application of Nitrate of Soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil, and with about the same cultivation as beans. Sowing in double rows is a good plan, as they will support each other. Have rows 4 feet apart and drop Peas 1 to 2 inches apart. It will require 2 bushels of seed per acre to plant in double rows and half of this amount in single rows. Use a high-grade fertilizer at the rate of 1,000 to 1,800 pounds per acre.

Kilgore's Winner

(52 days)

This variety has no rival and is absolutely the finest large early Pea ever cultivated in the state. We believe it is planted more extensively than all other varieties combined. Kilgore's Winner was introduced by us several years ago, and it becomes more popular each year, but there is a well-defined reason for the increased demand. It is one of the very best early, large wrinkled varieties, and is in great demand in the northern markets. While in the same class with the Telephones, Thomas Laxton, Gradus, and other early, large-podded varieties, it seems to be a surer cropper and a better yielder. It is a vigorous grower, reaching 20 to 30 inches, and producing, early in the season, an abundance of beautiful dark green pods containing Peas of unsurpassed quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$3.25; bus. \$12; 10 bus. \$117.50.



Kilgore's Winner Peas

Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone.

(55 days.) We offer this, feeling confident that we are giving our customers something much more desirable than the old Dwarf Telephone in point of earliness and productiveness. Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone will be ready to pick in 60 to 65 days, when growing conditions are at all favorable. Pods are not quite as large, but better filled, making fine market appearance; best quality. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 55c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Thomas Laxton. (60 days.) This is indeed a winner, and a very close rival to Gradus or Prosperity. Is early, hardy, of fine dark green color, and very productive. The pods are large, long, with square ends, containing 7 to 8 large, richly flavored Peas of quality unsurpassed. It grows 3 feet high. Our supply of seed of this variety is the best. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 55c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

Little Marvel. (50 days.) A very desirable early variety of excellent quality. The vines grow 1½ feet tall, and produce straight, deep green pods square at bottom end, approximately 3 inches long with large, wrinkled seed. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 55c.; pk. \$2.75; bus. \$10; 10 bus. \$97.50.

Gradus (PROSPERITY). (55 days.) One of the very earliest large wrinkled varieties, combining finest quality, size, productiveness, and earliness. A most delicious Pea. Grows 2½ feet high. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 55c.; pk. \$2.75; bus. \$10; 10 bus. \$97.50.

Laxtonian. (55 days.) One of the larger podded Peas with vines and pods dark green. It is a vigorous grower, reaching 18 to 25 inches, and bears very early. Splendid quality and good for home-garden or marketing purposes. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 35c.; qt. 60c.; pk. \$3; bus. \$11; 10 bus. \$107.50.

McNeil Pea. (55 days.) This is a wonderfully productive, hardy, low-bush type, and we believe it to be one of the best small early varieties in our list for home-garden use. It is also a good shipper, but being a small Pea, we feel that it is best suited to local markets or the home-garden. The McNeil Pea will probably stand more hardships than almost any other variety, such as heat, cold, wet or dry weather. Pods are of medium size, well filled, and from an edible standpoint cannot be surpassed. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 40c.; qt. 70c.; pk. \$3.50; bus. \$12.50.



Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone Peas

The wonderful Kilgore's Winner Pea has no rival from the viewpoint of quality and as a money-maker when grown for the northern markets. It is a vigorous grower, with short bush, and a heavy producer of large, well-filled, beautiful dark green pods.

PEPPER

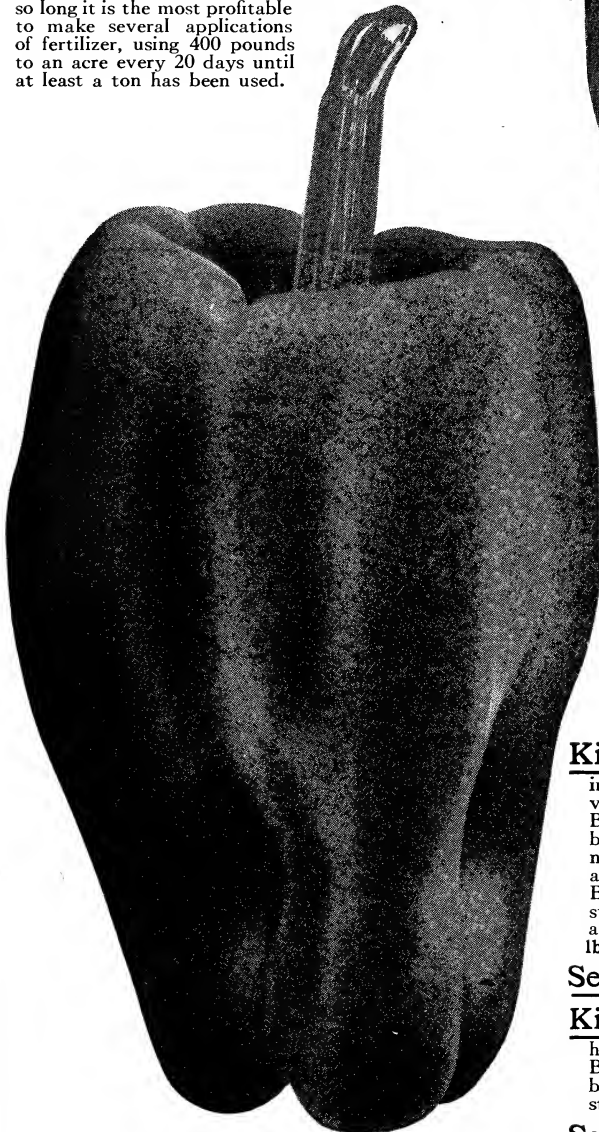
Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of seed per acre
Postpaid

Peppers are among our best paying truck crops, and the harvest season is so long that even though your crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are that the market will have time to strengthen before it is any way near through fruiting, which certainly gives more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other.

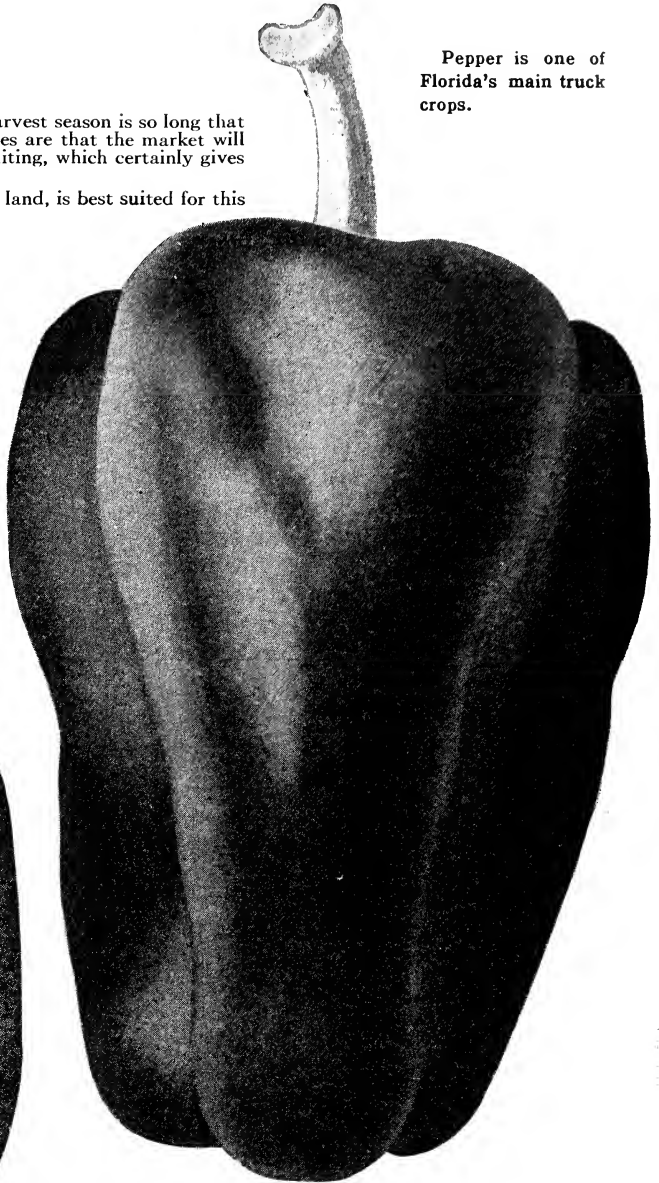
Hammock land, or rather moist soil, such as good low pine land, is best suited for this crop, although any medium good soil will grow Peppers. Plants can be grown in the open field where they are to remain, or in seed-beds. It is best to plant in beds for a spring crop, which will give you the plants earlier. In Manatee County, Peppers, like eggplants, are planted in protected beds in October, November, and December, and set in the early spring, just as soon as it is thought that the frost is over. For a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July, and August.

Peppers and eggplants, unlike most other plants, can be transplanted after they are blooming, and it does not seem to hurt them. Peppers are much more hardy than eggplants. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is cold or wet. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the row. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long it is the most profitable to make several applications of fertilizer, using 400 pounds to an acre every 20 days until at least a ton has been used.

Pepper is one of
Florida's main truck
crops.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Ruby King Pepper



Kilgore's Bred-Right World Beater Pepper

Kilgore's Bred-Right World Beater. (115 days.)

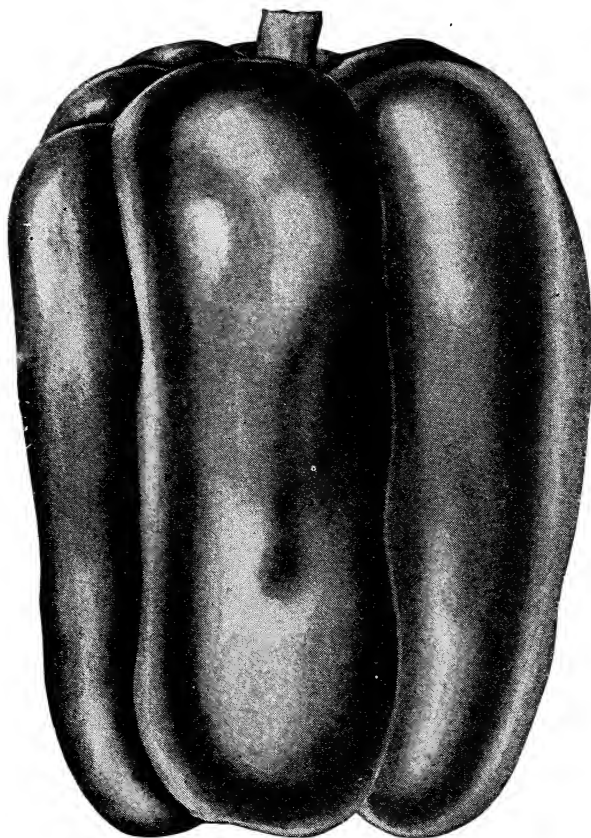
As the name indicates, it certainly is **BRED RIGHT**. The true World Beater is vastly different from the stock generally sold for that. Our Kilgore's Bred-Right is genuine World Beater, and, in addition, important breeding and selecting has been done to bring this type up to what we now offer as Kilgore's Bred-Right. It bears large, meaty fruits of attractive market appearance, fine shape, and very mild. Kilgore's Bred-Right World Beater is exceedingly popular throughout the state, and justly so, as it is one of the finest Peppers ever grown anywhere and an excellent shipper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; 10 lbs. \$52.50.

Selected World Beater. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 25 lbs. \$75.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Ruby King. (110 days.)

If you want the very best high-yielding, long-producing Ruby King Pepper, plant Kilgore's Bred-Right. The necessary breeding, roguing, and selecting work has been put on this particular strain to bring it up to the highest possible standard. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 45c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5; 10 lbs. \$47.50.

Selected Ruby King. (115 days.) Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 25 lbs. \$75.



Florida Queen Pepper

PARSLEY

Sow 1 ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill, or 2 pounds per acre
Postpaid

CULTURE. Parsley can be sown in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and often takes from two to three weeks.

Extra-Double Moss Curled. (90 days.) A standard market variety, used for garnishing. The leaf is finely cut and curled, and a vivid green in color. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

PUMPKIN AND CUSHAW

Sow 1 pound of seed per acre
Postpaid

Every farmer should produce at least a few Pumpkins, which can be done at a very nominal cost if planted in your corn. Just before your last plowing, go through the field, dropping five or six seeds every 10 feet square, which will be covered when laying by the corn. Many of the varieties will keep for months when housed, and you will be surprised what wonderful feed Pumpkins make for hogs and cattle, aside from the fact that a half-dozen palatable dishes can be made for the table.

King of Mammoth. This is one of the largest growing varieties. Fine table quality and good keeper. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

Small Sugar. (65 days.) A small sweet Pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and general table use. This variety seems to be closely related to what is known as the Indian Pumpkin, except that Small Sugar is a trifle larger and perhaps not quite so red, but it is quite similar. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

Corn Field Pumpkin. (70 days.) A splendid yielder and fine for stock feed. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 25c.; lb. 85c.

Cushaw. (70 days.) A green striped sort that is excellent for pies, and baking. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

PEPPER, continued

Florida Queen. (110 days.) Resembles Ruby King very much, but the fruit is heavy and meaty, not so long and slender, the bushes are more sturdy, and, possibly, it is a few days earlier. Some of our best Pepper-growers object to Ruby King on account of the pods being a little long and not heavy or meaty enough, and to those who have found this objection, we unhesitatingly recommend this most desirable and dependable variety. Our Florida Queen Pepper runs quite uniform, making a nice pack of fine market appearance. It is wonderfully productive and has fine, glossy skin like Ruby King. Try at least a part of your crop in this variety; you will like it, and you may rest assured that we certainly could not afford to recommend this Pepper or anything else if we did not feel that results would be gratifying to our customers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50; 25 lbs. \$100.

Ruby Giant. (115 days.) A very popular, dependable variety which is a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King. The pod not as long as that of Ruby King, but it is much thicker and very attractive, of excellent quality, and very good shipper. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 25 lbs. \$75.

Royal King. A very desirable Pepper for shipment to northern markets, and, in fact, fine for any purpose. It resembles Ruby King, but is thicker, heavier, more meaty, with not quite so long a pod. A good shipper with fine, glossy, fresh market appearance, and a heavy producer of smooth, uniform Peppers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4; 10 lbs. \$37.50.

Pimiento. A sweet, mild, large, fine-flavored Pepper, grown largely for canning and pickling purposes. No doubt everyone is familiar with the canned Pimiento Peppers which are imported from Spain. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50.

Cayenne. Very hot. Pods are 2 to 4 inches long, 3/8 inch thick, and very desirable where a hot Pepper is wanted. Exceedingly prolific. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.

PARSNIPS

Sow 1 ounce of seed to 150 feet of drill

Postpaid

Sugar (Hollow Crown). (120 days.) Sow from October to March, in drills 1 1/2 feet apart. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

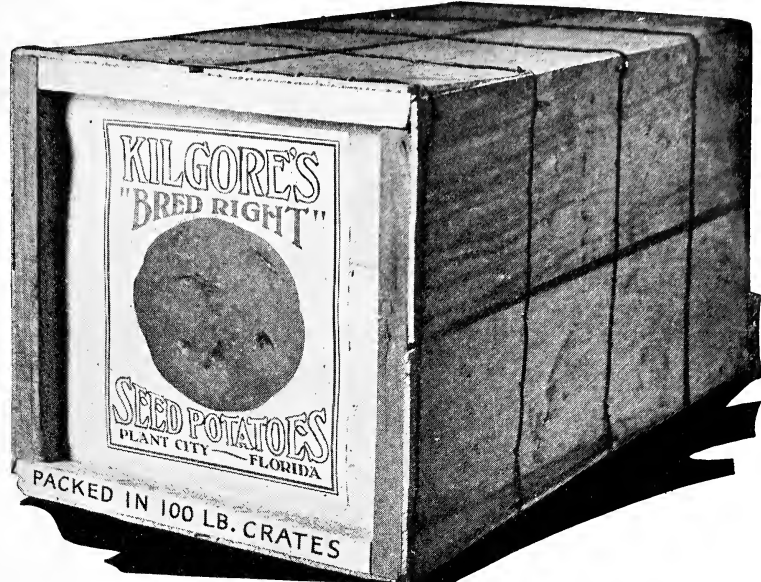


Extra-Double Moss Curled Parsley

You Eliminate All Risk of Crop Failure When You Plant Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes

Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes

Are the Best Produced in America
or Anywhere Else
Not Prepaid



Hundreds of Potato-growers throughout the state will testify that Kilgore's Bred-Right Potatoes gave the most satisfactory results of any and all Seed Potatoes that they have ever planted, or have ever seen planted in the State of Florida.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes are grown from parent stock which has taken years of careful field selection to bring up to highest standard, which means 50 to 100 per cent greater yield, freedom from disease, clean, smooth tubers, free from mixture.

In growing Bred-Right Seed Potatoes, a world of field-work must be done, such as inspection, spraying, and roguing. The word roguing means the pulling out, removing, and destroying of all weak, off-type, diseased plants. This work is done by an expert, inspecting row by row, and with his trained eye and knowledge of his work the undesirables are pulled out by hand and destroyed. There is absolutely no other process of securing pure, vigorous, high-yielding seed of any kind. This roguing process is, and must be, repeated several times during growth of crop.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes are the cheapest you can buy, as they will yield 50 to 100 per cent more than bag Seed Potatoes. Being clean, sound, and all the oversized as well as the small trashy stuff graded out, makes every tuber a Seed Potato, which means that Bred-Right seed will plant from one-third to a half further than any other seed we have ever seen.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes are put up in strong, well-ventilated, 100-pound crates. and there is no bruised, skinned, burst, half-rotten stock when it reaches the customer. A bag is no more fit to ship Seed Potatoes in than it is for shipping oranges.

If You Are Planting a Potato Crop for Profit, Why Take Any Chance? Why Plant Less Than the Best? Better Seeds. Better Crops.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Red Bliss or Triumph. (75 days.) A standard best known and most popular with pink skin, white flesh, and round shape. Illustrated in color on second page of cover.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Spaulding Rose No. 4. (80 days.) A standard variety and heavy yielder. This Potato will stand more hardships and adverse weather conditions than any other that we know of. Tubers large, of medium length, more or less flattened, and light pink or flesh colored.

Prices Kilgore's Bred-Right Seed Potatoes F.O.B. Various Stores

	Packed in 100-lb. Crates			Spaulding Rose No. 4		
	Pk.	Bus.	100-lb. crate	Pk.	Bus.	100-lb. crate
Plant City.....	\$1 25	\$4 50	\$7 00	\$1 15	\$4 20	\$6 50
Wauchula.....	1 30	4 55	7 25	1 20	4 35	6 75
Palmetto.....	1 30	4 55	7 25	1 20	4 35	6 75
Moore Haven.....	1 35	4 70	7 35	1 25	4 40	6 85
Canal Point.....	1 35	4 80	7 50	1 25	4 50	7 00
Sanford.....	1 30	4 55	7 25	1 20	4 35	6 75
Vero Beach.....	1 35	4 80	7 50	1 25	4 50	7 00

Kilgore's Murphies (Red Bliss)

Price f.o.b. various stores						
Packed in 100-lb. crates						
Plant City	Wauchula	Palmetto	Moore Haven	Canal Point	Sanford	Vero Beach
\$6.00	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.35	\$6.50	\$6.25	\$6.50

Selected and Certified Seed Potatoes

Put up in 150-lb. bags			
Selected Red Bliss.....	Write or wire for prices	Selected Spaulding Rose.....	Write or wire for prices
Certified Red Bliss.....	Write or wire for prices	Certified Spaulding Rose.....	Write or wire for prices

RADISHES

Sow 4 pounds of seed per acre; one ounce to 50 feet of drill
Postpaid

CULTURE. To have nice Radishes they must be grown quickly, and that requires rich, moist soil. In Florida they can be grown almost every month in the year.

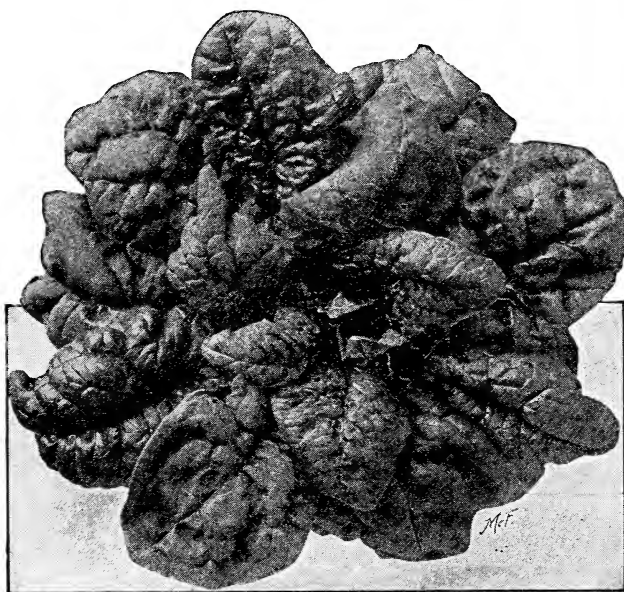
Bright Long Scarlet. (23 days.) The South's most popular variety. It is unsurpassed for quality. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip. (21 days.) One of the very earliest and fine flavored. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

French Breakfast. (22 days.) Similar to the Scarlet Turnip but oblong in shape and white tipped. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Long White Icicle. (23 days.) Crisp and tender; pure white in color. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Mixed Radishes. (23 days.) This is a mixture composed of all the leading varieties, and when planted, the different sorts come at different times, the later ones taking place of the earlier sorts. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.



Bloomsdale Spinach

SPINACH

Postpaid

Bloomsdale. (10 days.) This is a splendid, early, rapid-growing Spinach with curled leaves, and is, perhaps, one of the best fall and winter varieties. Sow in spring or fall, 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill or 4 pounds per acre in drills 1 foot apart. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

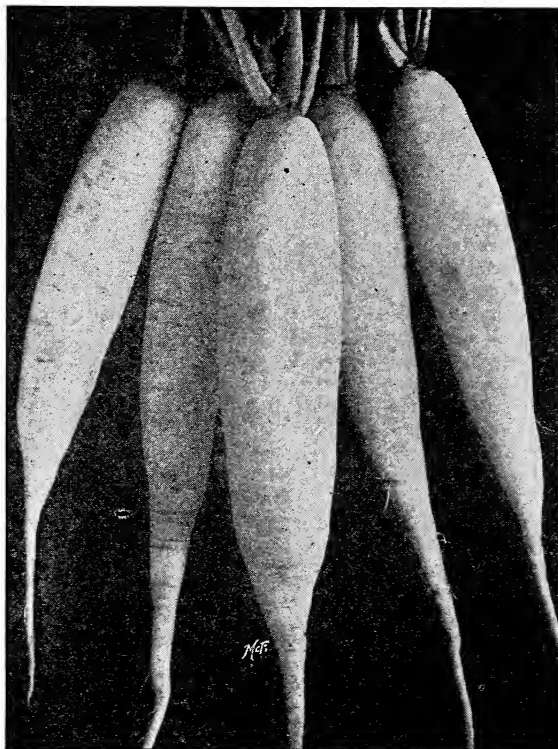
New Zealand. For summer planting, this variety can be grown most successfully of all, as it seems to withstand summer heat. The tender leaves can be cut every few days, and it puts out more growth immediately. Plant in rows 2 feet apart and drop three or four seeds to hill, 20 inches apart in drill. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.

SALSIFY

Postpaid

A very popular winter vegetable, which, boiled and served with sauce, or made into fritters, is said to have the flavor of fried oysters, hence the reason it is often referred to as the "Oyster Plant." Drill seed in rows $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and when 4 inches high, thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Use an ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill, or 8 pounds to one acre. Plant here in Florida from October to March..

Mammoth Sandwich Island. Best variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.



Long White Icicle Radishes

ROSELLE (Jamaica Sorrel)

Postpaid

It is, perhaps, one of the South's most valuable jelly plants. Grows to perfection here in Florida. Seed should be planted here in March and April, in hills 6 by 6 feet. Not only valuable but beautiful ornamental plant. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2; lb. \$7.50.

SAGE

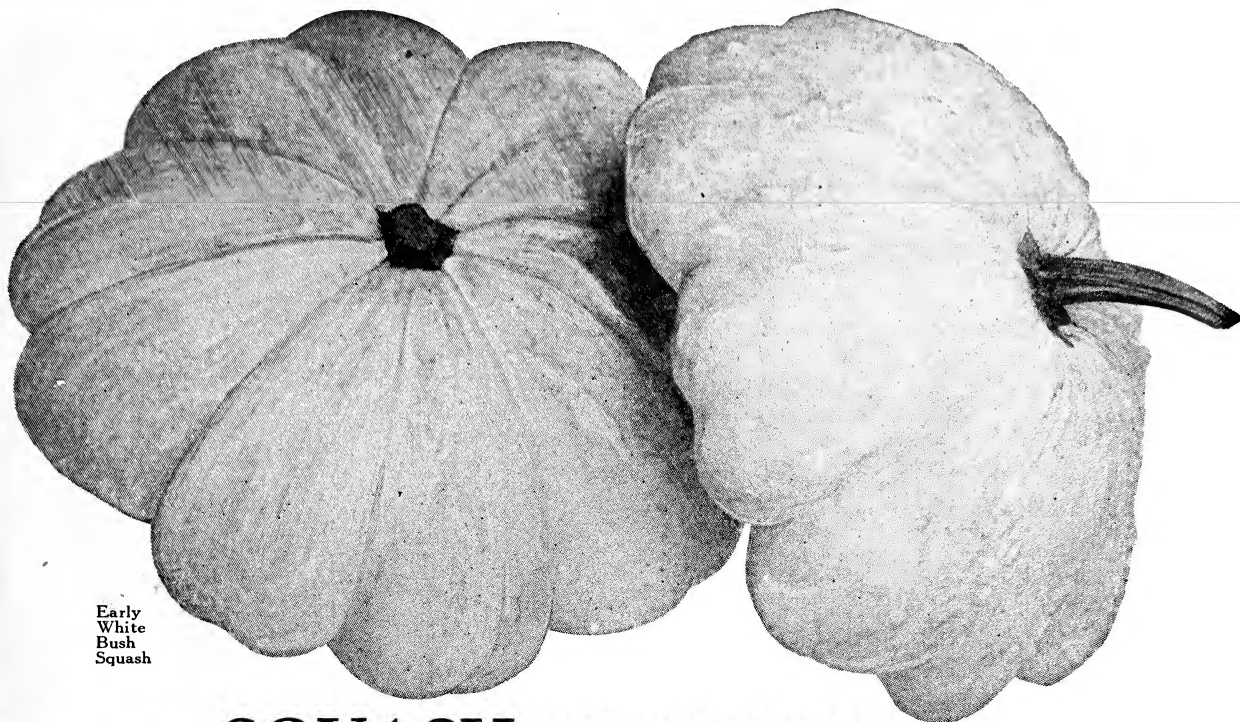
Postpaid

A very popular herb throughout the South. It is a perennial possessing medicinal properties but is used principally for flavoring meats. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.



Bright Long Scarlet Radishes

Squash Pays as Regular as Other Crops and Is Grown with a Minimum Amount of Labor



Early
White
Bush
Squash

SQUASH

Plant 2 pounds of seed per acre of bush varieties;
running sorts, 1 pound

Postpaid

CULTURE. This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable. The early varieties begin bearing in six to seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squashes can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 600 to 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

For bush varieties have rows 4 feet apart and hills 2 feet in the drill; running varieties should be planted 4 by 4 feet. Put six to eight seeds in each hill, and thin out to two plants when 3 inches high. The Squash, here in Florida, is a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring, January, February, and March. The early Squash brings the money. Fall planting, from August until October.

Early White Bush. (45 days.) This is a standard, popular sort, planted very extensively throughout the state for a shipper. It is very early, maturing in six weeks from the time of planting seed. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; 1lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$21.25.

Giant Summer Yellow Crookneck. (50 days.) The most popular of all the Yellow Crooknecks. During the last season or two this type seems to have made a wonderful growth in popularity as a big seller in all markets. Giant Summer is among the earliest and most vigorous growers of all other Crookneck varieties, and the deep yellow color gives fine market appearance. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; 1lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$21.25.

Early Yellow Summer Crookneck. (48 days.) This variety is very similar to the Giant Summer Crookneck, except it does not grow as large and is slightly earlier. Pkt. 10c.; 1/4lb. 30c.; 1lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9.50; 25 lbs. \$21.25.

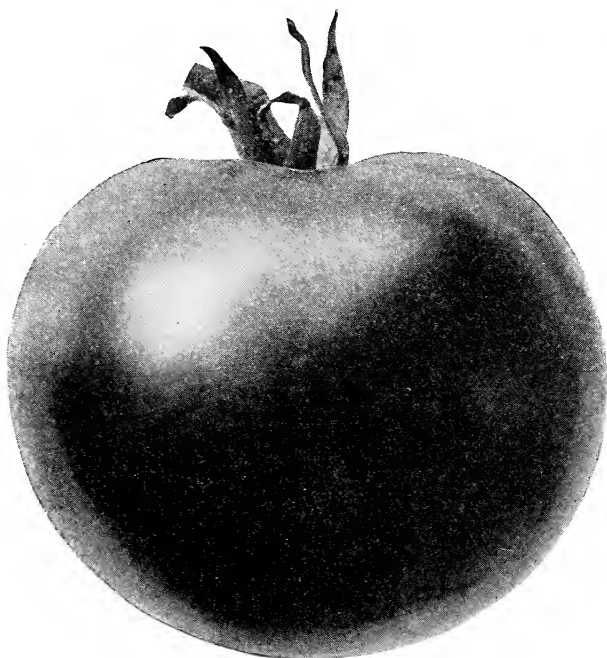
Cocozelle (ITALIAN VEGETABLE MARROW). (50 days.) The vines are of bushy habit and produce large, elongated fruit, dark green at first, but becoming lighter as the fruit matures. When it is 6 to 8 inches long, it is in best condition for table use, and while young, a very desirable vegetable delicacy can be produced by slicing and frying. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 45c.; 1lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.

Hubbard. (70 days.) A running variety that is very productive of large, oval, warty fruits and a vigorous grower. The fruits will keep like a pumpkin, and are very fine for making pies or baking. They have a dark green rind, with orange flesh, dry and sweet, delicious flavor, and fine grain. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 45c.; 1lb. \$1.50.

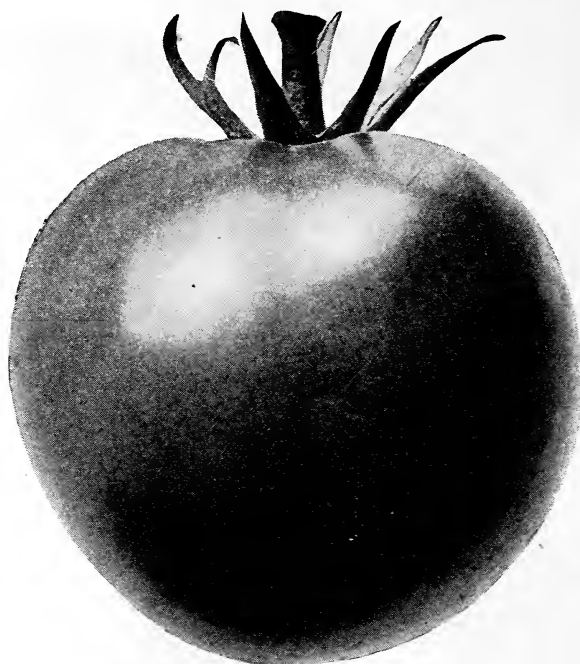
Boston Marrow. (70 days.) Also a running sort. Good keeper. Well-known popular variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 45c.; 1lb. \$1.50.



Early Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash



Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe Tomato



Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe Tomato

TOMATOES

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of seed per acre when planted in seed-bed; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound when planted in field

Postpaid

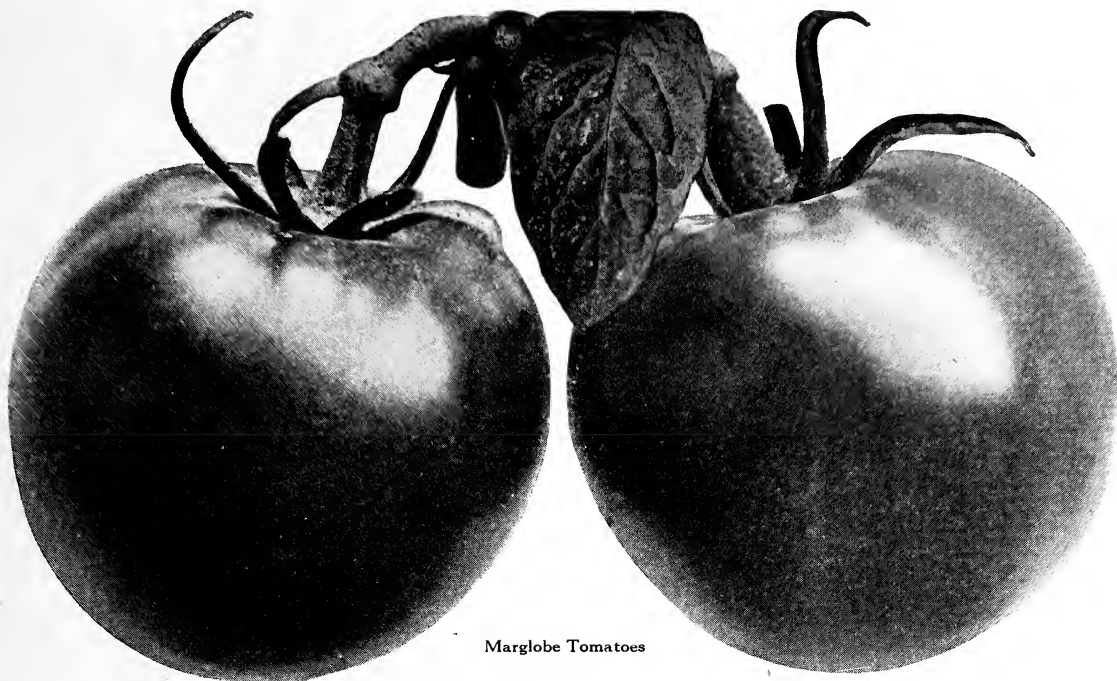
Tomatoes will do well on almost all kinds of soil, from a sand-bed to a muck pond. To start with, your land should be put in good condition, and after thoroughly turning it, the addition of one-half to a ton of hardwood ashes, broadcast and harrowed in, will give fine returns. Then lay off rows 4 to 5 feet apart, open a furrow, and drill in 1,200 pounds of high-grade Vegetable or Tomato Special Fertilizer and mix thoroughly with the soil. It is good policy to let this stand for three or four days, and then you are ready to put in your seed or set the plants. The seed should not be covered more than an inch deep. Plants should be 6 to 8 inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row.

Along the East Coast, first plantings are begun latter part of August and continue until December. North and Central Florida begin planting latter part of December and continue to middle of February. For fall crop, plantings are made in July, August, and September.

Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe. (90 days.) It is strictly a hand job all the way through. To begin with, the seed stock from which this is reproduced has required years of breeding, selecting, and reselecting to bring it up to the high standard of efficiency. When the fruits are ready, the grower himself (not a hired man) goes through the field and, with his trained eye, first notes the character of plant, and if the plant shows great vigor and true type of growth, then the next consideration is the type of fruit, that is, the shape, and next the productiveness of plant. Where all of these elements measure up to the standard set for **Kilgore's Crown-Selected**, the seed fruits are picked with great care as to perfect shapes and well-developed Tomatoes, taking only the crown setting and, in many cases, only one or two Tomatoes from a plant. The selector may look over a dozen plants before he finds another hill that will measure up. After the seed has been dried, it is given special warehousing and screening to make sample of uniform, large-size kernels, which is necessary for a uniform lot of plants in the seed-beds and fields. You can see that this is a very expensive, tedious, laborious task, but it takes just this sort of work to produce this class of seed. When seed stock is produced by Kilgore's Crown-Selected Globe method, there can be no question about the reproduction as it certainly means greater vitality, quick and uniform germination of seed, luxuriant plant-growth, and abundant production of first-grade fruit of unsurpassing quality. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c.; oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4; lb. \$15; 10 lbs. \$145; 100 lbs. \$1,400.

Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe. (92 days.) Our Extra-Selected Globe is one of the strongest and most vigorous growers, and by this great vigor the plant stays green and in bearing condition, producing marketable fruit after the vines of many other Globe types are dried up and dead. This is one of the earliest of the Globe varieties. Its smooth fruit matures perfectly, does not crack, and hangs close together. Being a strong, vigorous, uniform grower, it is able to carry a very large crop and is one of the heaviest producers of quality fruit that will bring top prices. The largest percentage of the crop is fancy fruit, and a big percentage fancy in third and fourth pickings. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6; 10 lbs. \$57.50; 25 lbs. \$137.50; 100 lbs. \$500.

Tomatoes Are among Florida's Greatest Truck Crops



Marglobe Tomatoes

GENUINE MARGLOBE TOMATO

Marglobe is a new Scarlet Globe variety, originated by F. J. Pritchard, of the Department of Agriculture. It has become popular with some growers in various sections of Florida. Our seed is genuine, having been produced from stock seed furnished by F. J. Pritchard.

Mr. Pritchard's description of Marglobe is as follows: "Marglobe is a second-early, red-fruited variety. Its plants are medium-large, erect, and fairly dense. It usually produces heavy yields of large, smooth, meaty, globular fruits, which ripen uniformly around the stem end; resists cracking well, and maintain good quality throughout a relatively long picking season. The Marglobe has given excellent results in many tests in both canners' and truckers' fields and is already carried in stock by a large number of seedsmen."

The outstanding claims of merit for Marglobe are, resistance to nail-head rust and Fusarium wilt.

Pkt. 10c.; 1/2oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.; 1/4lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6; 10 lbs. \$55; 25 lbs. \$125; 100 lbs. \$450; delivered anywhere in U. S.

Early Detroit. (95 days.) A heavy yielder of firm, smooth, rather globe-shaped fruit of uniform size, fine quality, more free from cracking than most varieties and holds up well throughout the season. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 25 lbs. \$75; 100 lbs. \$275.

Livingston's Globe. (95 days.) One of the popular varieties throughout the Gulf States. It is not especially productive, but has few culls, and holds shape splendidly until last pickings, at which time the fruit becomes rather flattened. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; 1/4lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.50; 10 lbs. \$42.50; 25 lbs. \$102.50; 100 lbs. \$400.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Cooper's Special

Self-Topper. (92 days.) This is a wonderful strain of Cooper's Special Self-Topper globe-type Tomato, and among the heaviest producers of fine, solid, smooth handsome fruit of genuine first-class quality. The Tomatoes are set in heavy clusters, and the plant is very hardy, with decided resistance to many of the Tomato troubles. Very early fruit of desirable size and fine market appearance. Splendid shipper. Pkt. 10c.; 1/2oz. 40c.; oz. 75c.; 1/4lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8; 10 lbs. \$77.50; 100 lbs. \$750.

Selected Cooper's Special. (95 days.) This is a popular variety of globe-type Tomato, and planted quite extensively in some sections of the state. A heavy producer and of good quality. Pkt. 10c.; 1/2oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.; 1/4lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; 10 lbs. \$52.50; 100 lbs. \$500.

Ponderosa. Very large, more or less flat, solid, meaty fruits with very few seeds and flesh of splendid quality, but recommended for home-garden only because its unusual size and weight are disadvantages in shipping. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; 1/4lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.

Kilgore's Earliest Shipper. (80 days.) There are better-quality Tomatoes in our list, but this is one of the best of the very early varieties. Kilgore's Earliest Shipper will be ready for the market ten to twelve days before the Globes and other main-crop sorts, and earliness is an important factor, as it means large prices for the first shipments. Kilgore's Earliest Shipper is a heavy bearer, of solid, meaty, fruits of medium size, set in clusters. Being a first-early, a little smoothness of fruit is sacrificed for earliness, but quantity and high price for first shipments makes it profitable, as ten to twelve days frequently makes a vast difference from a market-price angle. We do not recommend planting entire crop in this variety, but an acre or two of our Earliest Shipper should be profitable. Earliest Shipper will give you a chance to cash in on some early Tomato dollars before main crops are ready for the market. Pkt. 10c.; 1/2oz. 30c.; oz. 50c.; 1/4lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.

John Baer. From all accounts this is an exceedingly fine Tomato. It is said to be one of the very earliest smooth red Tomatoes grown, of excellent flavor and productivity. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 25 lbs. \$75; 100 lbs. \$275.

Bonny Best. (100 days.) A large-fruited, smooth, scarlet, main-crop sort, very popular with some growers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50.

Florida Special. (87 days.) A very early variety that produces a great deal of beautiful deep red fruit, quite smooth, not a globe, but rather long in diameter from stem to tip. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50; 100 lbs. \$300.

June Pink. (90 days.) A very early and exceedingly productive Tomato, rather on the Earliana type. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; 1/4lb. \$1; lb. \$3.50; 10 lbs. \$32.50.

TURNIPS and RUTABAGAS

Sow 2 pounds of seed per acre

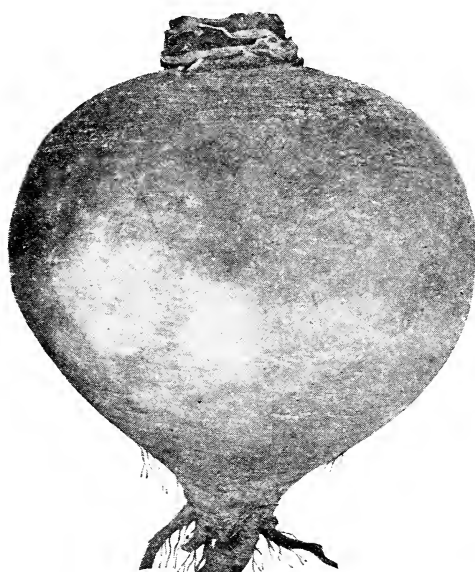
Postpaid

We list only the types that are best suited to our Florida soils and conditions. Turnips must be grown rapidly to obtain the best quality. While not a shipping crop, they often pay well when grown for local market.

CULTURE. Sow in drills 1½ feet apart. You can plant Turnips every month in the year here in Florida, but to make nice large roots plant from September to January.

Early White Egg. One of the very best early sorts. Pure white, sweet and tender. Pkt. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; 1b. 60c.; 10 lbs. \$5.

Purple-Top Globe. Makes a fine market appearance when bunched. Not the very earliest, but one of the most productive and of splendid quality. Pkt. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; 1b. 60c.; 10 lbs. \$5.



American Improved Rutabaga

Early White Flat

Dutch. This has been a standard for years and is too well known to need any description. Pkt. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; 1b. 55c.; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

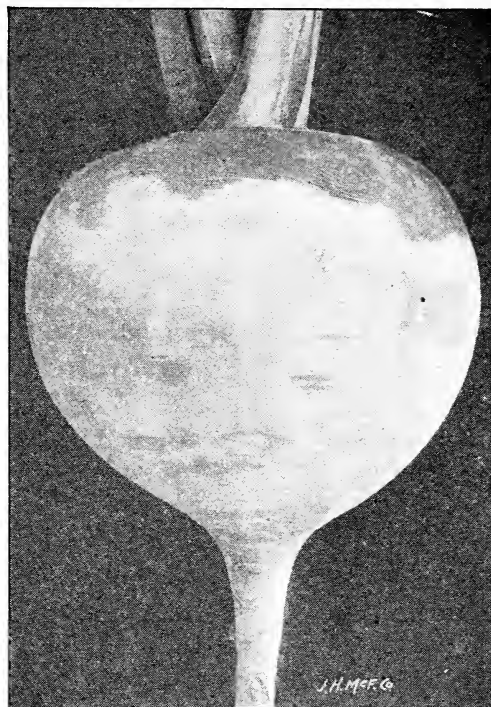
White Globe. Large, pure white roots of excellent flavor and beautiful shape. Heavy cropper. Pkt. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; 1b. 55c.; 10 lbs. \$4.50.

Early Florida.

If you want one of the earliest Turnips that will make a nice root quicker than all others, plant the Early Florida. It is a purple-top Turnip of fine grain and best quality, flat, and very sweet. Pkt. 10c.; ¼lb. 30c.; 1b. \$1; 10 lbs. \$8.50.

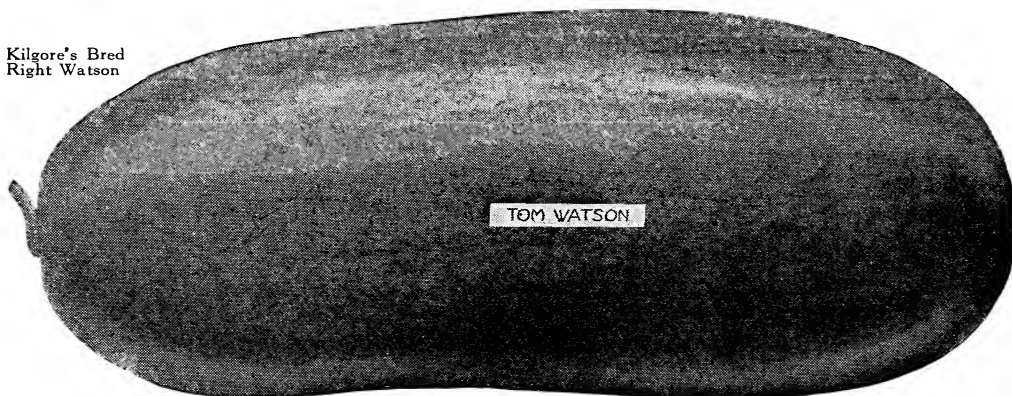
Rutabaga, American Improved. One of the finest of all Rutabagas. It is handsome in appearance, with purple top, sweet, tender flesh, and very productive. Pkt. 10c.; ¼lb. 20c.; 1b. 60c.; 10 lbs. \$5.

Our Turnip Seed List contains only dependable varieties of fresh, live seed



Purple-Top Globe Turnip

Kilgore's Bred
Right Watson

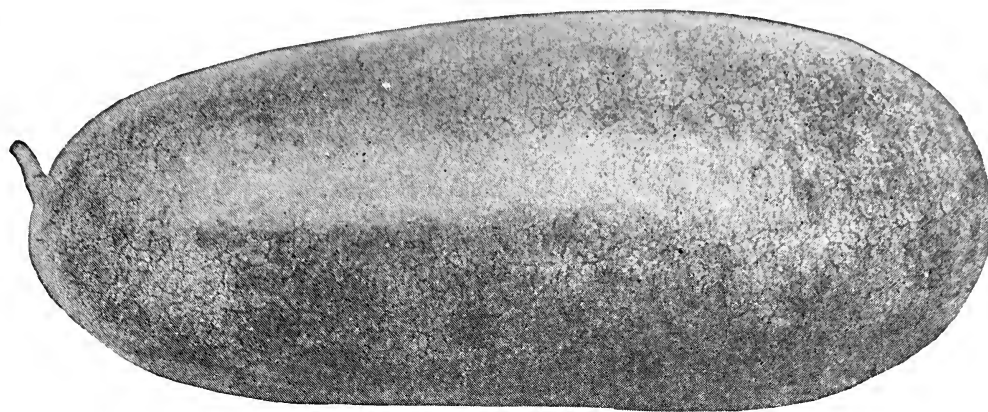


WATERMELONS

Sow 1 pound of seed per acre

Postpaid

Our Bred-Right melon seed must not be compared with the average seed offered, as it is saved from strictly a seed crop. Only large, perfect specimens are used, which have been produced by years of proper breeding, selecting, and reselecting, roguing, right planting, right cultivation, right handling, right cleaning, right grading, and by this method has been bred up to the very highest standard, which means the greatest possible vigor, productiveness, purity, trueness of type, size, disease-free, and uniformity of plant-growth. This is the only possible way to produce high-grade seed. Certainly, a satisfactory crop could not be expected where a melon crop had been grown and all the early, choice melons shipped to market (which is frequently the case) and what is left saved for seed. Our Bred-Right melon seed crops are produced by a seed-breeder and not a commercial melon-grower or broker. There is not a melon sold or shipped from our crops.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Irish Gray Watermelon

WATERMELONS, continued

Watermelon Growing. Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of Florida soils that have fair drainage, but they prefer rolling, sandy pine land. New land is usually best. It is not advisable to grow a second crop on the same land for three to four years.

Preparation. The land should be broken by December first, to conserve all moisture possible and kill the grass before fertilization and planting. The surface should be thoroughly disked and harrowed to make a good seed-bed.

Fertilization. The most successful growers usually apply the fertilizer one week before planting the seed, although a second application may be made when the vines begin to run, if desired. The fertilizer should be worked into the checks before planting at a rate of 2 pounds per hill or 800 pounds per acre.

The fertilizer should analyze about 5 per cent ammonia and 7 per cent phosphoric acid, and 3 per cent potash.

Planting. The first planting for an early crop should be made about January 20, and up to February 10 in Middle and South Florida, ten to twenty days later in North Florida.

Why waste time and effort planting less than the best?

Kilgore's Bred-Right Watson. (100 days.) In the last few years there have been many introductions of new shipping melons but, so far, nothing has been brought out that comes anywhere near taking the place of the Watson as a shipper. It has the color, shape, fine market appearance, and long distance shipping quality. The large, long, dark green melons have a tough rind and are excellent for long-distance shipping, local markets or home use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 100 lbs. \$80.

Before fertilization the checks are laid off 8 by 8 feet. At planting time freshen the soil in checks, drop the seed by hand, and cover about 2 inches deep. The hills should be thinned to three plants to the hill just as soon as all danger of frost is past, leaving the largest plants.

Two or three successive plantings should be made from eight to ten days apart to insure an even stand against late spring frosts.

Soaking the seed. It is usually advisable to soak the seed to hasten germination. Put them in a sack and place them in warm water for twelve hours, keeping the water warm meanwhile.

However, there is always a chance of souring and ruining the seed in the soaking process. Keep as near as possible even temperature while soaking, by placing near stove, fireplace or some warm spot.

To command best prices you must have early melons, and to do this you will have to protect them from the possible cold. Strawberry cups are very good when the plants are small, and some use moss and various other things.

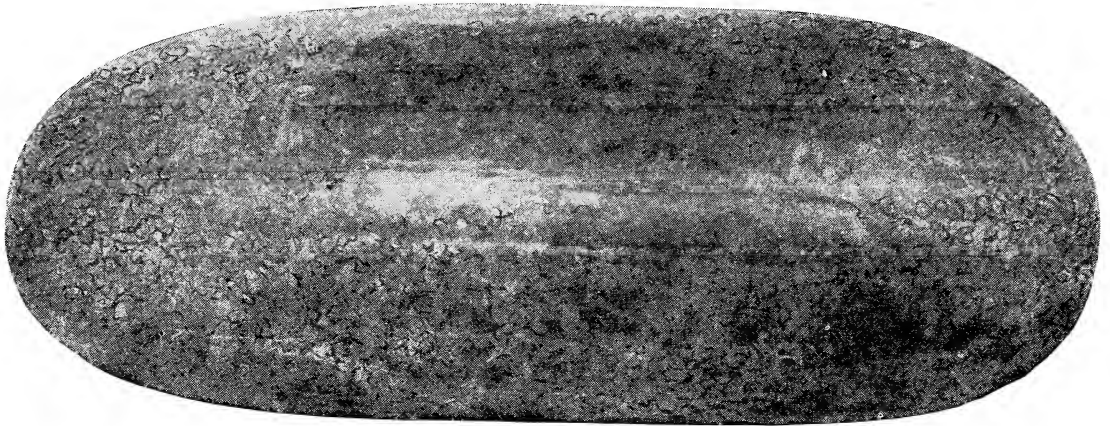
Cultivation. Give shallow cultivation every ten days, although cultivation just before frost will likely cause severe frost injury

Put seed in the ground that you know will produce results

Kilgore's Bred-Right Irish Gray. (100 days.) This melon has become very popular. In eating quality it is unsurpassed and is a heavy producer of large merchantable melons. The sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness, yet very firm, making it one of the very best shippers, of uniformly large size. Even after ripe the rind will not sunburn and turn yellow as many other types do. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 100 lbs. \$80.



Kilgore's Bred-Right Florida Favorite Watermelon



Kilgore's Bred-Right Thurmond Gray Watermelon



New Stone Mountain Watermelon

New Stone Mountain. This is one of the most delicious melons grown at-
tracting attention in regions where other watermelons are unus-
usually good, and where only superlative merit arouses comment.
It is large, round, with beautiful dark green rind and very solid,
deep red flesh of the most captivating flavor. Stone Moun-
tain, as a rule, grows very large. The rind is not as thick
and tough as some other varieties, but will stand shipment
to any of the southern or not too distant markets. It is
very prolific, has but few seeds, and is practically all
good, crisp, solid red meat clear up to the rind, with a
sweetness and flavor hard to equal. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.;
1/4lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$14.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Florida Favorite.

(95 days.) An extra-early, nicely shaped melon of dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green and of unsurpassed quality. It is truly what the name indicates—a real favorite for home use or southern markets. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 100 lbs. \$80.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Kleckley Sweet.

(95 days.) One of the very finest quality melons, and for home use one of the very best. The deep red flesh is exceedingly sweet, crisp, and firm and the rind dark green. It is of oblong shape, medium to fairly large. The rind is too thin and tender for a good shipper, but for nearby markets and home use it cannot be excelled. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 100 lbs. \$80.

Kilgore's Bred-Right Thurmond Gray.

(100 days.) A comparatively new melon, but one that has gained great popularity during last year or two, and justly so, as it comes as near being the all-round melon as any that has ever been listed. Thurmond Gray cannot be excelled for eating and shipping quality or home use; in fact, it is a fine melon for every purpose. It is a heavy producer of large, long, uniform melons. The rind is greenish gray and very tough, making a wonderful long-distance shipper, and will not sunburn as other varieties do. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 35c.; lb. \$1; 10 lbs. \$9; 100 lbs. \$80.

PRICES OF SELECTED WATERMELON SEED, POSTPAID

Do not get Selected Watermelon seed confused with Kilgore's Bred-Right seed.

	Oz.	1/4lb.	Lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
WATSON.....	10c.	25c.	60c.	\$5 00	\$40 00
IRISH GRAY.....	10c.	25c.	60c.	5 00	40 00
FLORIDA FAVORITE ...	10c.	25c.	60c.	5 00	40 00
KLECKLEY SWEET.....	10c.	25c.	60c.	5 00	40 00
THURMOND GRAY.....	10c.	25c.	60c.	5 00	40 00



Kilgore's Bred-Right Kleckley Sweet Watermelon

FIELD SEED

All are recleaned, well-bagged, highest standard goods

FIELD CORN Sow 4 quarts of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid

For good general-crop Corn, we suggest Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific, Boys' Corn Club, Kilgore's Florida Flint, and Cuban Yellow Flint. We have tested these varieties for many years and know they are the best to be had for Florida. All heavy yielders, good keepers, and well adapted to Florida conditions.

We want to call special attention to our Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific as being highly productive, a splendid keeper, and a variety that has given the greatest general satisfaction of any variety ever grown in the state.

All of our Seed Corn is well selected, tipped and nubbed, and recleaned.

Corn is a very economical crop to grow. It fits in splendidly as a follow crop, getting sufficient fertilizer left by some previous vegetable crop to produce a good Corn crop. When the Corn is being laid by, sow cowpeas, beggarweed, soy beans, velvet beans, etc., between the rows.

Bud Worms.—See Crop Enemies.

Do not let weevils eat up from 10 to 25 per cent of your Corn. Keep them off by the use of bisulphide of carbon. With better cribs and little effort we can keep Corn in Florida indefinitely.

Boys' Corn Club. A very satisfactory general-crop Corn, is an excellent producer, absolutely dependable, flinty enough to withstand weevils, will grow on high or low land, and for general crop is one among the very best. Produces from one to three large, heavy ears, with small cob, very deep grain, and shuck closing well over the end. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.50; 10 bus. \$52.50.

Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific. This is one of the best Prolific Corns that has ever been planted in the state. Makes from two to four large ears, and is very early. If you want something that will make a good heavy yield and fill your crib with early Corn, plant Kilgore's Prolific. It makes first-class roasting ears of splendid market appearance. Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific is a fine ensilage Corn. Its suckering habit of growth makes it very desirable for this purpose. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c., pk. \$1.40; bus. \$5; 10 bus. \$47.50.

Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint. This Corn will grow under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardest of all flint Corns, and one that withstands weevils better than any other variety. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.50; 10 bus. \$52.50.

Hasting's Prolific. A fine Corn that is planted extensively through the South and too well known to need any introduction. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50.

Improved Golden Dent. A wonderful yielder, and does splendidly here in Florida. It is planted extensively for early use, but is too soft for a general crop. Has large, deep, broad grains, and is desirable where early feed is wanted. This is the very finest type of all Golden Dents. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$42.50.

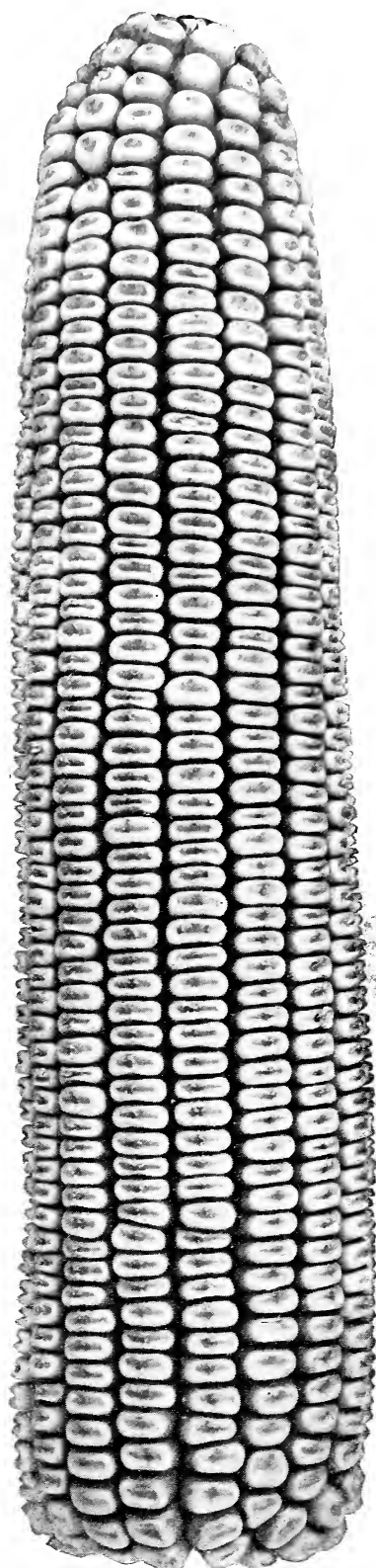
Early White Dent. An early, large-eared white Dent Corn, producing one to two large ears. Excellent for roasting ears or early feed but too soft to be a good keeper. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.

Hickory King. A very desirable, early, heavy-yielding white Corn, with very large, deep, broad grain and small cob. Will do well on our thin Florida soil and is extremely popular as a fine roasting-ear Corn. Hickory King is a standard throughout the South and exceedingly popular in Florida as an early Field Corn, but too soft for a good keeper. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$42.50.

Mexican June. A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground on which you desire to plant Corn. Furthermore, it is among the very best drought-resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. In Texas and other southwestern states this variety is very popular and a very good yielder. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.40; bus. \$5; 10 bus. \$47.50.

See page 28 for other varieties of Corn

See our Flower Seed List, pages 35 to 50. It contains some of the choicest varieties to be found anywhere



Kilgore's Red Cob Prolific Corn will fill the crib. It will give you both quality and quantity

FIELD CORN, continued

Kilgore's Florida Flint. This will give most satisfactory results for general purposes. It is a fine keeper, being as near weevil-proof as it is possible to get any white Corn. Kilgore's Florida Flint has long, deep, white, flinty grains, small cob; fine yielder. Shuck grows well down over the end of ear, which is a great protection against weevils and birds. Will make good on medium poor land but, of course, will do better on good or well-fertilized ground. It will come as near making a good crop on medium-grade of Corn land as any other variety that you can secure. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.50; 10 bus. \$52.50.

POP CORN *Sow 10 pounds of seed per acre*

Prepaid

White Rice. For planting. This is one of the finest types of Pop Corn that can be grown, as it has long white grains, is very productive, can be depended upon for making a splendid yield, and one of the best for popping. Pop Corn is being planted extensively by some for chicken feed. It requires 10 pounds to plant an acre in 3-foot rows. Should be planted thick in the drill, hills about 4 to 6 inches apart, and cultivated same as any other Corn. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Pop Corn. For popping. This is old crop Corn left over, which is fine for popping; in fact, best for this purpose, as the new Corn will not pop well. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 10 lbs. \$1.75.

BEGGARWEED (FLORIDA CLOVER)

Sow 10 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

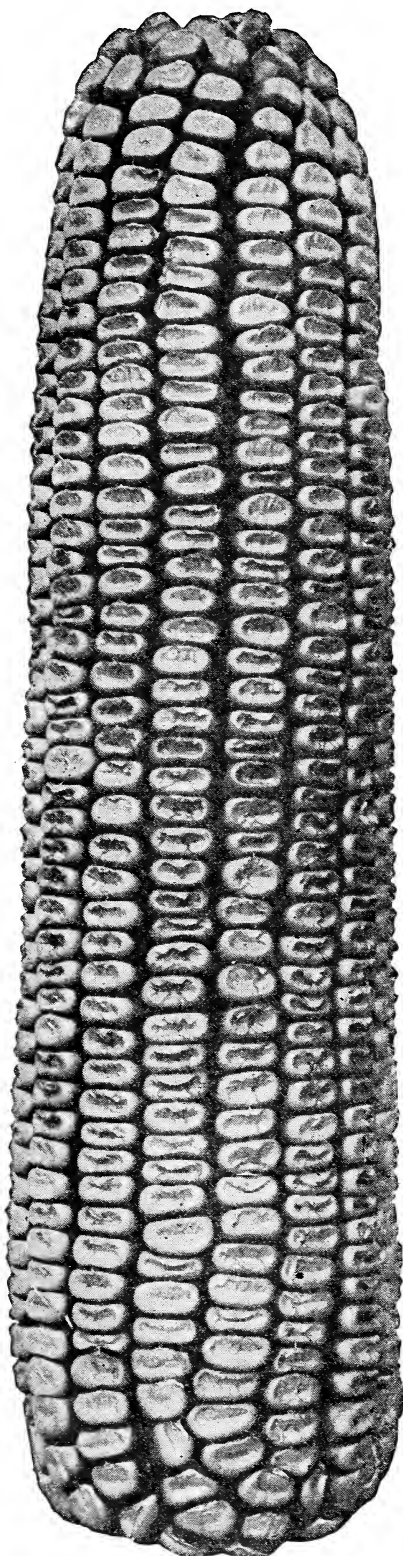
One of Florida's valuable cover crops, and adapted to many uses, such as soil-enricher, pasture, hay, and renovator. Extremely valuable to plant in orange groves, as it enriches the land, keeps the ground from baking and in fine mellow condition, and chokes out much noxious grass and weeds.

Perfectly adapted to our sandy soil, and makes one of the finest pastures, also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay. A crop of Beggarweed turned under is equal to an application of high-grade fertilizer, and there is nothing better for young groves or truck lands.

Where the land is once well seeded with Beggarweed, you do not have to plant it any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed, and from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Do not wait until it has gotten in full bloom, as many of the lower leaves will have fallen and much of the best crop lost. Plant the seed from April to August, at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and remember while seeding that the thicker the stand, in reason, the finer the quality of hay. Cover seed shallowly, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate.

It is a land renovator and builder and should be in every field in Florida. The yield of hay per acre is from 3 to 5 tons where two cuttings are made. There is no good reason why Florida should not grow every pound of hay necessary for feeding farm stock. After the hay crop has been harvested, the Beggarweed will come up again, furnishing fine pasture until frost. Lb. 60c.; 10 lbs. \$5.50; 25 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$45.



Kilgore's Florida Flint Corn



Beggarweed or Florida Clover



Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture

WILL QUICKLY PRODUCE A PERMANENT LAWN

Prepaid

Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Mixture will quickly produce a permanent lawn. In this mixture of seed there is one variety that will produce, from early fall and throughout the winter and until middle of April, a heavy, luxuriant, beautiful velvety green sod, which must be mowed frequently on account of its vigorous growth. During this time other grasses are becoming well rooted and by the middle of April will make a permanent lawn, standing the summer heat without serious injury and becoming luxuriant through the summer rainy season. The growth may not be quite so luxuriant through the late fall and winter, but if it is desired to refresh the lawn or course use Kilgore's Lawn Mixture at the rate of one-half pound to 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre, sown broadcast over the present lawn without digging. There should be an abundance of water supplied. Brown, rough, unsightly spots can be freshened without digging up the lawn, by sowing one-half pound Kilgore's Florida Lawn Mixture to 100 square feet, scattering Sheep Manure on top of seed at rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds per 100 square feet. Our Special Mixture will produce a beautiful green lawn ready for the mower in three to four weeks from time of putting in the seed, provided weather conditions are right, soil prepared right, and our watering and planting directions carried out.

CULTURE. It is not difficult to grow lawns and grass plots in Florida, but it does take proper attention—that is all. The first consideration is proper preparation. Plow or spade 10 to 12 inches deep, thoroughly pulverizing the soil, and removing all sticks, trash, weeds, grass, and litter of every nature, leaving the ground absolutely clean and level. If soil is new it is almost necessary to use Hydrated Lime to sweeten it. The lime should be worked well into the soil and the ground should stand for a week before seed is put in.

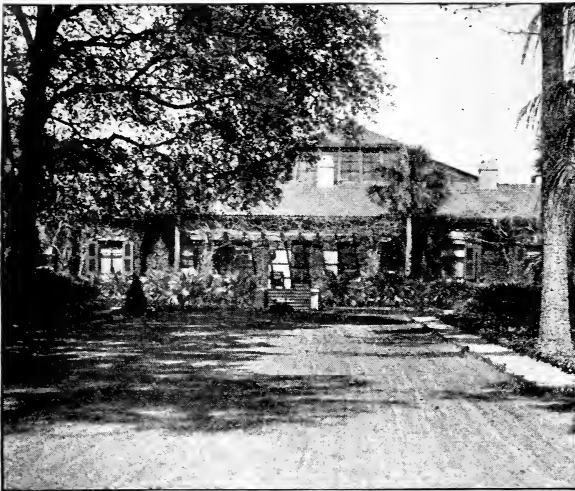
FERTILIZING. Any good high-grade fertilizer, analyzing 4 to 5 per cent Ammonia, 7 to 8 per cent available Phosphoric Acid, and 3 to 4 per cent Potash, applied at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1,000 pounds to a ton per acre. Wizard Brand Sheep Manure is the best fertilizer that can be used for grass, as it adds humus to the soil and keeps feeding the grass for months. Sheep Manure should be used at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton per acre, broadcast. It will not injure the seed if sown at same time with manure, but if other commercial fertilizer is used, wait a week before putting the seed in. It is also very desirable to use a combination of commercial fertilizer

and Sheep Manure, equal parts in weight. In refertilizing lawns or grass plots Sheep Manure can be broadcast right over the grass without any danger whatever of injury. In fact, the lawn should be fertilized twice a year with Sheep Manure or any well-rotted barnyard manure that does not contain noxious weed seeds. October and November are good months in which to fertilize in the fall; February and March in spring.

MOISTURE. Plenty of moisture must be available, and especially if the ground is high and dry, but with plenty of water good grass can be grown almost anywhere.

SEEDING. The best time is from October 1 to April 1. Sow at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 100 square feet or 200 pounds per acre. A good, thick, heavy sod cannot be had with less seed. After the seed has been sown broadcast, cover lightly with rake, light roller, or harrow. Grass seeds are small and should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 inch deep. We advise against planting if the weather is too hot. The seed-beds should have sufficient water to keep them moist at all times to insure a good thick stand, and continued applications of water are necessary to produce the finest, green velvety lawn.

Price: Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture: Lb. 50c.; 10 lbs. \$4.50; 100 lbs. \$35; 200 lbs. \$65; 500 lbs. \$150; 1,000 lbs. \$275



Lawn of Italian Rye Grass

BERMUDA GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre
Prepaid

This is the South's most dependable and permanent grass. It will stand the most adverse weather conditions and furnish excellent grazing from early spring until frost. It is propagated by either seed or roots. When seed is used, the ground should be well prepared, all weeds and litter removed, spaded up or plowed 10 to 12 inches deep, thoroughly pulverized, leaving good smooth surface, especially for lawns, golf greens, and fairways. Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For pasture, use 25 pounds per acre; for lawns or golf-courses, where a heavy thick sod is desired, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet or 100 pounds per acre. Bermuda makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available and proper care given. When the Bermuda turns brown in late fall and winter, give it a good application of Sheep Manure at the rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet, or 1 ton to acre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound Italian Rye Grass per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds to acre, broadcasting both seed and Sheep Manure right on top of Bermuda, with no cultivation, but plenty of water. This will give a beautiful green lawn throughout winter and spring.

Bermuda makes wonderful pasture for hogs and all live stock and poultry. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.; 10 lbs. \$4.75; 25 lbs. \$11.25; 100 lbs. \$40.

CARPET GRASS

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre
Prepaid

It looks as though this Grass may become one of our popular and permanent grasses, adapted to our average Florida climate and soil conditions. It will stand 10 degrees above zero, which means it should furnish good pasturage throughout the winter, and yet it cannot become a pest, as it does not produce underground rootstocks, and can be easily eradicated by plowing under. Carpet Grass will grow under poorer soil-fertility conditions than almost any other grass. We believe that the medium-low or flat woods lands is best adapted to Carpet Grass. It is very aggressive and spreads very rapidly, by both surface runners and seed, and under favorable conditions will crowd out Bermuda Grass. It withstands close grazing and much trampling. Very palatable and does not become tough with age. All kinds of stock and poultry like it. On account of its creeping habit of growth it would not get tall enough for hay, but is strictly a pasture grass. It is claimed that Carpet Grass will stay green the year round here in Florida. It seems especially adapted to the lower Gulf States. Plant in the fall from October to December, and in spring from March to June. For pasture use 25 pounds of seed per acre broadcast. Carpet Grass is desirable for lawns and golf-courses, and for this purpose use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 square feet, or 100 pounds per acre. Carpet Grass, like practically all other grasses, thrives where plenty of moisture is available and the richer the soil the better. The more mowing, trampling and grazing it has, the better it likes it and the better the lawn. See Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture for preparation of soil, culture, fertilizing, etc. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c.; 10 lbs. \$5.50; 25 lbs. \$12.50; 100 lbs. \$42.50.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS

FLORIDA'S BLUE GRASS

Sow 50 to 200 pounds of seed per acre
Prepaid

The demand for Italian Rye Grass seed for lawns and golf-courses has increased to such an extent the past few years that it now requires many carloads of it to meet the demand during the fall and winter months. There are literally thousands of acres of lawns and golf-courses planted each fall and winter in Italian Rye Grass in Florida.

This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter Grass for Florida, but not permanent, giving away as soon as warm weather comes on, however, for quickly-grown beautiful green lawns, golf greens, and fairways. Planted earlier part of October, will be ready for mower in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring, but must have moist situation or plenty of water. The greatest value of this Grass is the beautiful green lawns which it quickly produces through the winter here in Florida, but it will also yield three or four cuttings of most nutritious hay. Do not plant before October 1 and later than March. For lawn or golf course work, plant $\frac{1}{2}$ pound seed per 100 square feet, or 200 pounds per acre. This will give good, heavy, thick sod. For grazing or hay, plant at rate of 50 pounds per acre. For preparation of soil, culture and fertilization see Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf Course Mixture. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2; 25 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$10; 500 lbs. \$47.50; 1,000 lbs. \$90.

SUDAN GRASS

Sow 20 pounds of seed per acre
Prepaid

If you have not tried this Grass, do not let another season pass without giving it a trial. It is far past the experimental stage.

Sudan Grass lacks root-stock and therefore never becomes a pest. The stems are leafy and erect. It has been grown with marked success throughout the South. Earlier than Early Amber Sorghum. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows 30 inches apart at the rate of 5 pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be of much finer quality. Sudan Grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture.

A mixture of Sudan Grass and cowpeas makes an excellent summer and early fall pasture. It is very desirable to have two pastures of the Sudan Grass and cowpea combination and graze alternately for periods of two weeks. Use a mixture of 10 pounds Sudan Grass, and a bushel of peas per acre, and to get most even distribution it is better to sow the two seeds separately. The value of Sudan Grass as an emergency hay crop is firmly established. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2; 100 lbs. \$15.

RED-TOP (HERDS GRASS)

Prepaid

This Grass does wonderfully well here in Florida through fall, winter, and spring, but goes down during the summer weather. It is a splendid pasture grass, but for Florida we think its greatest value is for lawns, golf-course greens, and home beautification. Red-Top likes a moist situation, but will thrive on any of our Florida soils, especially if it is watered freely. It has a small, fine blade, making it very valuable and desirable for lawns or golf greens. Germinates in four to six days and where properly watered and fertilized will be ready for the mower in two to four weeks. The seed is very fine and must not be covered deeply; barely get it into the soil by pressing in with roller or light harrowing or raking. Sow from October 1 to April. For pasture or hay, use 15 to 20 pounds seed per acre; for lawn or golf greens, 50 pounds per acre; or in small plots $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 100 square feet. Thirty pounds of Red-Top and 70 pounds of Italian Rye grass will produce a wonderful fall, winter, and spring lawn or greens. Lb. 60c.; 10 lbs. \$5.50; 25 lbs. \$11.25; 100 lbs. \$40.

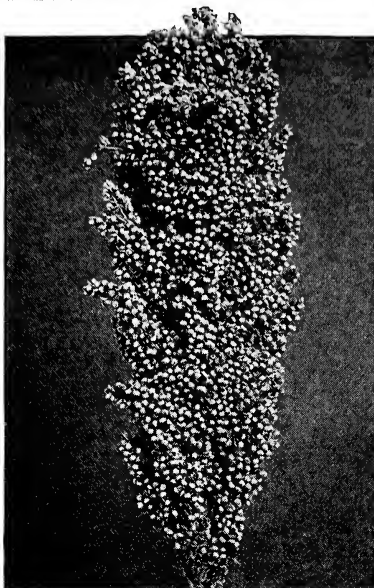
BENNE

Sow 3 pounds of seed per acre
Prepaid

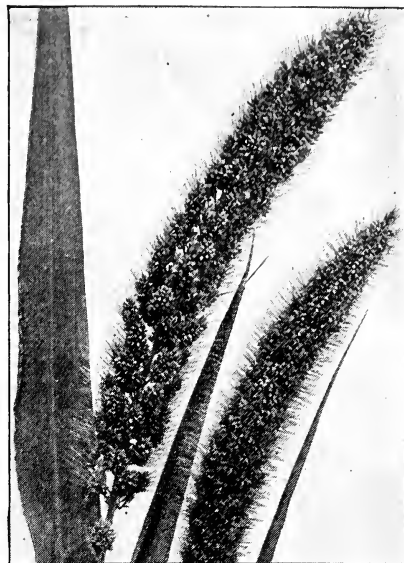
Benne is a most wonderful crop for poultry and especially growing chicks. Try at least a few plants. Plant from March until July, in 4- to 5-foot rows. Seeds should be sown thinly, using about 3 pounds per acre. Cultivate same as corn, and it will do well on any soil suitable for corn. Benne matures in four months, and the seeds will continue to fall for three months after it begins to ripen. Seeds are white, small, and flat. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.



Egyptian Wheat



Kaffir Corn



Golden Millet

EGYPTIAN WHEAT

White-seeded Chicken Corn

[Sow 10 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

(120 days.) This seems to have completely taken the place of what is known as "Old Time Chicken Corn," only we consider the Egyptian Wheat a decided improvement, being far more productive. It is well adapted to our soil and has been grown in Florida with great success. It will, no doubt, become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces abundance of grain that is far superior to kaffir corn or sorghum for chicken feed.

You will often get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill 10 pounds seed per acre in 3-foot rows. One of the best yielders of all the sorghum or kaffir families, and can produce two crops from one sowing—first cut for green feed and second as a grain crop. Perfectly adapted to the Gulf States. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN

Sow 10 pounds to 1 bushel of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except pounds, which are prepaid

(90 days.) A very valuable crop to grow where you have poultry or live stock. Plant from March until August, in rows 3 feet apart, drilling the seed thinly, and using 10 pounds per acre where planted for the grain; where to be cut for forage, broadcast 1 bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Kaffir Corn is a valuable feed for chickens and is always found in mixed poultry feeds. Will do well on almost any good Florida soil. Lb. 25c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.

CATTAIL or PEARL MILLET

Sow 4 to 20 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

This is absolutely the finest thing that you can possibly plant if you want green feed from early spring throughout the entire summer for your live stock, including horses, cows, hogs, sheep, etc. Can be cut every week or ten days, and the more you cut it the better it grows. All live stock are fond of this Millet. It is strictly a green feed and no good for hay; but can be used as pasture. Plant in spring, just as soon as frost is over and as late as August, in 3-foot rows, using 4 pounds of seed where drilled in rows, or 20 pounds of seed broadcast. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2.25.

See our list of special Fish-base brands of fertilizer. There are no better fertilizers manufactured. Put up in hundred-pound bags makes handling convenient.

GOLDEN MILLET

Formerly German Millet

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except pounds, which are prepaid

(60 days.) For large-yielding, nutritious, quick-growing hay crop, there is nothing better than Golden Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded—not less than 1 bushel to the acre. This keeps the plants from being coarse, which makes a finer quality of hay. If you want some early hay, plant in March and April, which will enable you to make a crop before the rainy season sets in. Then, for second crop, plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting, or while in bloom, before the seed hardens. Broadcast 1 bushel per acre. Lb. 25c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.

OATS

A bushel weighs 32 pounds

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are prepaid

If you wish to plant in drills, make them 1½ feet apart and cover seed 2 to 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcast, put them in with a tooth harrow. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or 90-Day, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than 2 bushels of seed per acre.

Fulghum. (110 days.) Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. We know of no other variety that has given such universal satisfaction. Almost as early as the Burt, it is a far heavier yielder, rust-proof, entirely beardless, and drought-resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, we assure you that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats. Qt. 20c.; pk. 45c.; bus. \$1.25; 10 bus. \$12.

Texas Rustproof. (130 days.) This is a very popular variety throughout Florida, but the name is slightly misleading, for there is no oat that is absolutely rustproof. However, there are only certain seasons in which the rust gives any trouble. Qt. 20c.; pk. 45c.; bus. \$1.25; 10 bus. \$12.

Burt (90-DAY). (90 to 100 days.) Quick-maturing and one of Florida's most popular Oats. It is a sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety. Qt. 20c.; pk. 45c.; bus. \$1.25; 10 bus. \$12.

Hastings' Hundred Bushel. (130 days.) A variety that has become very popular within the last few seasons. Said to be rust-proof; a good cropper and early. Qt. 20c.; pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.40; 10 bus. \$13.25.

Winter Turf (GRAZING). (130 days.) Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other oat that will beat it. Qt. 25c.; pk. 60c.; bus. \$1.65; 10 bus. \$16.



Cowpeas

PEANUTS

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are prepaid

Peanuts are a very profitable crop to grow where you have stock, and especially hogs. In addition to the crop of nuts for your hogs, they yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The Florida Peanuts are by far the best when grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish Peanuts, as they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed that is to be planted; however, this is not absolutely necessary, especially where you have plenty of moisture to swell the kernel sufficiently for it to come through the shell. If a little dry, better shell your seed. If planted in corn, which is a splendid scheme, a bushel will plant 4 acres, but where planted solid it requires a bushel of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping seed in hill a foot apart. You can produce two crops per year on same ground of the Spanish types, if first crop is planted early, but this is not true of the Florida.

Florida Runner. (120 days.) This is the principal variety where you are growing for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground in good condition all fall and until eaten out by the hogs. Qt. 15c.; pk. 50c.; bus. \$1.75; 10 bus. \$16.50.

Improved Spanish (VALENCIA). (100 days.) A bush variety with two to four peas to the pod, making a large amount of top which can be converted into most nutritious hay by proper curing. If you desire to grow eating Peanuts for the market, this would be the best type for this purpose, as it has the size, productiveness, and most excellent flavor. Qt. 20c.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50; 10 bus. \$34.

Small Spanish. (90 days.) This is the little white Spanish Peanut, very productive and one of the surest croppers. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses, and hogs as a whole-grain ration. Qt. 20c.; pk. 65c.; bus. \$2.25; 10 bus. \$20.

COWPEAS

Sow 1 bushel of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are prepaid

Cowpeas are a source of the most valuable and cheapest fertilizer for our groves and truck lands. Peas, of course, will not take the place of fertilizer, but neither can fertilizer take the place of Cowpeas. A wonderful builder and depositor of humus. Impossible to plant too many Cowpeas—no crop will do more for your land. If your land is new there is absolutely nothing that will sweeten and put it in a good state of cultivation quicker than a crop of Cowpeas.

There is no leguminous crop that will build the land up like a crop of Cowpeas turned under, and they should have a place on every farm. Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 to 4 feet apart. The first

method requires more seed and less labor, while drilling permits one or two cultivations, requires less seed, makes a crop more easily mowed for hay, and gives a heavy yield. From 1 to 2 bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from 2 to 3 pecks for seeding in drills, or considerably less of the small varieties. A common and excellent practice is to sow between the rows of corn just before the last cultivation. Sow Cowpeas after your oats, tomato, and various other crops are taken off. Do not let your land be idle to sunbake and grow up in weeds; put a cover crop of Peas on it. The cost will be small and returns manifold, as your land will be in fine condition when you are ready for it again.

The time of planting should be determined by the use to be made of the crop. If a heavy yield of hay is the principal object, plant a vigorous, upright variety like the Whippoorwill, Iron, and Brabham. When Cowpeas are sown broadcast with a small-growing variety of sorghum, such as the Early Amber, at the rate of a bushel of peas and half bushel of sorghum per acre, the mixture will make fine hay. To make the best hay the vines should be cut as soon as the earliest pods become yellow.

Iron. This variety is one of the most valuable Cowpeas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, fungus, and root-knot. The Iron is medium early, will stand more wet weather than most other varieties, and is a very heavy viner. Like the Brabham, it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific and holds its leaves better than almost any other variety. Pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50; 10 bus. \$32.50.

Brabham. This wonderful and disease-resisting variety takes its place in the same class as Iron, and, beyond doubt, is one of the very best that can possibly be planted. For hay it beats them all, making an upright growth which, unlike most other varieties, holds the vines off the ground to some extent, making the cutting much easier. The Brabham Cowpea is absolutely immune from all diseases which attack some other varieties, makes fine growth of vines, is early, and, where planted in March, April, or May, two fine cuttings of hay can be made, as after first cutting the stalk will give forth a fine growth for another cutting or good crop of Cowpeas. One Georgia writer terms it the most valuable Cowpea in existence. The only way you can possibly make a mistake with the Brabham is by not planting it. Pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50; 10 bus. \$32.50.

Whippoorwill. One of the popular Cowpeas throughout the South. Very early, prolific, makes good growth of vines, and, for general purposes, is a good one. Pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. 90c.; bus. \$3.25; 10 bus. \$30.

Mixed. Composed of the best Southern varieties. The advantages claimed for sowing Mixed Cowpeas is that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil-improvement, and inasmuch as they are cheaper than the straight varieties, they are used very extensively where only planted for the benefit of the soil. Pt. 20c.; qt. 30c.; pk. 85c.; bus. \$3; 10 bus. \$27.50.

Blue Goose. A Crowder Pea type. Early. Makes considerable vine. Fine table Pea as well as a splendid soil-improver and stock Pea. Pods are long, and the Pea is very large and speckled. Pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$42.50.

California Blackeye. If you want some of the earliest and best table Peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. Pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$2; bus. \$7; 10 bus. \$69.

Early or Two-Crop Conch. Most delicious table Pea. Does not make a great deal of vine, but two crops a year can be grown on the same ground. Pt. 40c.; qt. 75c.

Sugar Crowder. This is a magnificent table Pea and a variety that is well known throughout the South. Pt. 25c.; qt. 40c.; pk. \$1.75; bus. \$6; 10 bus. \$57.50.

RICE

Sow ½ bushel of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are prepaid

A GOOD CROP BUT NEGLECTED

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill ½ bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice-bird season. These birds are very destructive to the crop. If planted in June and July it will also miss the bird season.

Gopher. This is the most popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as the Highland Rice. Grains heavy, broad, and flat. Qt. 30c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.

Pearl (WHITE). Another variety that is used extensively. Long, slender grains. Qt. 30c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE Prepaid

Sow 4 pounds of seed in drills or 8 pounds broadcast per acre

If you have poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats and have never planted Rape, we would suggest that you lose no time in familiarizing yourself with the merits of this wonderful and valuable fall and winter green-forage crop.

Rape can be grown on a variety of soils, ranging from a sand-bed to a muck-pond. Rape is no good as a dry forage, but for pasture or green feed there is nothing better. You can have green feed from October until April. Rape will not do much during the summer as it will not stand much warm weather. It is best sown in drills 4 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre; broadcast, use 8 pounds of seed. However, it is better to drill for two reasons: first, when drilled, the crop may be cultivated once or twice; secondly, where the stock is turned in they will graze up and down the rows, consequently will not trample down and waste nearly so much as where sown broadcast. Rape can be sown from September to March. After cutting or grazing off it keeps coming out again. For hogs, sheep, and cattle, Rape is a great fat-producer and will also increase the production of milk. It is a splendid plan to have several different ages of this crop, in different plots, in order that some may be growing out again while some other plot is being grazed. This applies to both stock and poultry. Rape resembles the rutabaga somewhat in both stalk and leaf, except that it produces many more stalks and leaves. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 30c.; 10 lbs. \$2; 100 lbs. \$14.



Sorghum

RYE

Sow 1 peck of seed in drills; broadcast 1 bushel per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are prepaid

Rye is perhaps the most valuable and leading fall and winter forage crop for Florida. Absolutely dependable and will yield an enormous amount of grazing throughout the fall and winter season. Relished by all manner of live stock and poultry.

Anyone having stock or poultry who does not plant Rye to give plenty of green feed all through the winter, certainly does not know the value of Rye as a winter crop and feed-bill saver. You can graze the Rye or cut and feed green, and it keeps coming. Sometimes Rye is referred to as the "poverty plant," as it can be grown on poorer ground than any other forage plant known.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, plant in drills, 3 feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where planted broadcast, it will take 1 bushel to seed an acre.

Abruzzi. Best tall-growing variety. During the last few seasons this variety has been planted more extensively than any other and has proved to be one of the very best for our state, producing a heavier tonnage of green feed and grain than any other type. Tall and upright, early and heavy yielder. Qt. 30c.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50; 10 bus. \$34.

Georgia. A very popular sort, and large quantities are sold each year, but it does not grow upright, having a tendency to fall over after reaching a height of 15 to 18 inches. However, where wanted for grazing alone, it will be found satisfactory. Qt. 25c.; pk. 90c.; bus. \$3; 10 bus. \$29.

SUNFLOWER Prepaid

Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre

Mammoth Russian. This is a crop that should never be overlooked by the poultry-raiser. Matures quickly, is inexpensive to grow, and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing foods. Will produce several times as much seed as any other variety, and is one of the largest. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in five to six weeks. Plant from March to September. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre in drills 3 feet apart and hills 1 foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when 4 to 6 inches high. 1/2 lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$2.

SORGHUM

Amount of seed per acre depends on purpose planted for

F. O. B. Plant City, except pounds, which are postpaid

The uses of Sorghum are many, such as green feed, hay, pasture, silage, syrup, etc.

The seed should be planted at various times to secure a succession of forage; several cuttings can be made. It is a very heavy yielder which is rich in fat-forming elements. Being a deep-rooted plant it stands the drought much better than many of the other forage crops. It is a common practice to sow Sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasture purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use 1/2 bushel Sorghum and 1 bushel of cowpeas per acre, sown broadcast. Drill in 3-foot rows at the rate of 1 peck per acre; where planted for making syrup, use only 5 pounds of seed; or where sown broadcast use 1 bushel of seed per acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. (65 days.) The earliest and by far most popular of all varieties, covering every purpose where Sorghum is used except syrup-making for which it is never used, and, in fact, wouldn't be practical as it does not grow large enough, or contain sufficient juice. Lb. 25c.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50; 10 bus. \$34.

Sugar Drip. This variety not only makes a large yield of forage but is a splendid variety for making syrup of superior quality. Lb. 20c.; pk. \$1.50; bus. \$5.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane. This is perhaps one of the very best varieties on the list for syrup-making of the very highest type. Stalks tall and large, with juice in abundance, making the very best quality of Sorghum syrup, which in many instances brings more money per gallon than sugar-cane syrup. Not only valuable for syrup-making but will make wonderful amount of forage and green feed for all manner of live stock. Lb. 30c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50.



Abruzzi Rye

CHUFAS

Sow 1 peck of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are postpaid

Ninety days. One of the very best and most reliable crops that can be grown for fattening hogs; also a most excellent feed for poultry, and especially turkeys. Plant 1 peck of seed per acre, in 3-foot rows, dropping three or four seeds every 6 inches in the drill. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$42.50.

MUNG BEANS

Sow 5 pounds of seed per acre

Prepaid

Ninety to 100 days. The Mung Bean is a good soil-builder, disease resistant, of strong upright growth, and yields an abundance of good hay, retaining the leaves well after being cut. Can be planted from March to July, or any time that cowpeas and velvet beans are planted, in 3 to 4-foot rows, 4 to 6 inches apart in drill. Pkt. 10c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$15.

SOY or SOJA BEANS

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts or less, which are postpaid

Soy Beans are a surer crop than cowpeas and are becoming a strong rival to them throughout the South, and, in some sections, have displaced them. They are equally as valuable as soil-builders, and more desirable to plant in orange groves and corn, as the Soy Bean makes an upright growth, will not climb on the trees or corn, and makes a heavier seed yield per acre, more nutritious, and of superior fattening value for both cattle and hogs.

The Soja Bean, apparently, has very few insect enemies, a point well worth consideration. It is strongly drought-resistant, making hay in quality similar to that of the cowpea, but with not so much vine, and makes rather an upright growth. Produces an abundance of seed and an excellent quality of hay. Will stand more adverse weather conditions, such as cold, wet, hot and dry weather. Where early plantings are made in March, two cuttings of hay can be had, provided the first cutting is made above the first branches.

Prepare the land same as you would for cowpeas, sowing the seed from March 1 to July 1, a peck of seed per acre, in drills 3 feet apart, dropping two seeds every 6 inches in the drill, or, broadcast, one bushel per acre. Do not plant the seed over 1½ inches deep, for if the seed is put too deep in the ground, a poor stand will result. Can be planted with cowpeas, broadcasting ½bushel of Beans and ½bushel of peas to the acre. The Beans making an upright growth have a tendency to hold the cowpeas up off the ground. The Soy Beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. They do excellently planted in corn, and will not injure it by climbing. Plant either between corn hills or in middles.

We recommend Soy Beans for both young and old groves. Sow



Soy Beans

broadcast or in drills between the trees; they will not injure the trees by climbing on them. We list three of the very best varieties.

Mammoth Yellow.

(110 days.) Large seed; strong, vigorous grower, and heavy yielder of both seed and foliage. Medium early. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1; bus. \$3.50; 10 bus. \$32.50.

O-Too-Tan. (120 days.)

This is one of the very best from the standpoint of heavy foliage production, yielding a greater quantity of hay; also a heavy nitrogen gatherer owing to its mammoth root system. It is late in maturing seed crop. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; pk. \$1.40; bus. \$5; 10 bus. \$47.50.

Lorado. (100 days.) A variety that is popular throughout the South. Early; small seed; very desirable for either soil improvement, hay, or pasturage. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.25; bus. \$4.50; 10 bus. \$42.50.

VELVET BEANS

Sow 1 peck of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except quarts, which are postpaid

These are among Florida's most valuable crops for enriching the land, as soil-conditioners and builders. Velvet Beans are valuable for new land, taking the sourness out and sweetening it; also good for groves; fine for truck lands in building up the humus; good pasturage for cattle and hogs; and fine land renovators.

The Velvet Bean is the most rank-growing annual legume cultivated for forage, and one of the best plants for production and as a restorative crop. For grazing cattle in the fall and winter, it has no equal, and there are thousands of beef cattle fattened on Velvet Bean pasturage each fall and winter here in Florida.

Plant from March to July, and even later where only wanted for the benefit of the land or pasture.

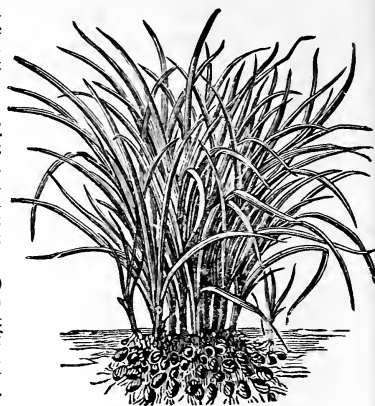
Our sandy soils seem particularly adapted to Velvet Beans, which is one of the very best crops that can be grown on new land, the growth being so dense that it smothers all grass and weeds and does more to put the land in good condition than any other crop. It is said that one or two crops of Velvet Beans will smother out the worst Bermuda grass and nut-grass-infested fields.

Some plant their corn in 6-foot rows, and, when 1 to 2 feet high, plant Velvet Beans in the middle. In this way the Velvet Beans are fairly well supported and many times a good crop made. When grown alone, plant in rows 6 feet apart, dropping five to six seeds every 2 feet in the drill, using 1 peck of seed per acre, or a bushel, where broadcast.

Osceola. (140 days.) Said to be a cross between the Yokohama and the Old Speckled Velvet Bean. The seed is flat and larger than any of the other varieties. It is a splendid producer of both seed and vine, and somewhat earlier than the old-fashioned Velvet Bean. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.15; bus. \$4; 10 bus. \$37.50.

Chinese. (120 days.) This variety is said to make more vines and seed than many others of the Velvet Bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier; however, it is not as early as the 90-Day. Seed large, white, rather flattened. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.; pk. \$1.15; bus. \$4; 10 bus. \$37.50.

90-Day. (90 to 100 days.) The introduction of this particular type of Velvet Bean has made possible the growing and maturing of a crop in any of the Southern States, which is not true of the other varieties that require a longer growing season. The 90-Day Velvet Bean only requires a 90-day growing period, hence the real value and advantage of this Bean is earliness of maturity. In character and luxuriance of growth it more nearly resembles the old variety of Velvet Beans and it makes an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement. Where you are a little late in planting your crop, this is a fine variety to plant, as it will mature so much quicker than any other kind. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; pk. 90c.; bus. \$3; 10 bus. \$27.50.



Chufas



FLOWER SEED

Home Beautification Brings Joy

There is absolutely nothing in the world that can take the place of flowers. No matter how rich and costly a home may be, it is incomplete without flowers. With small expense and effort and good seed, real beauty can be added to any home.

Florida should be second to no other state in America when it comes to floriculture, but it has been greatly neglected, and this neglect is due alone to lack of effort, otherwise, our floriculture would at least equal that of California. Florida has the soil, moisture, and climatic conditions adapted to the production of the important and most outstanding varieties in greater number than any other state save California.

There is no section with such a wide productive period for flowers as Florida. We can produce practically every important, desirable variety known and have something in blossom outdoors every day in the year. The ideal condition is that the vast majority of the varieties are grown either fall, winter, or spring, and a considerable number of varieties in summer, which means Florida has a year-round flower-growing season.

In Kilgore's Bred-Right list are found the main, well-known, and most popular varieties of flowers perfectly adapted to Florida, and such types as will give most satisfying results in Florida.

We are not offering seed either cheap in quality or price; our price is adequate to furnish something worth while.

Florida's flower-pride is growing and we are endeavoring to make our full contribution in this direction by offering to the flower-lovers some of the most dependable flower seed produced in either America or Europe. We expect to charge sufficient price to enable us to secure and offer to our customers something truly compensating for their effort and money.

We have not spared time, effort, or money in selection and production of our Bred-Right Flower Seeds.

Our Bred-Right Flower Seeds are procured from the best sources in America and Europe, come to us in bulk, and are packeted by us in our own Filling Department.

RIGHT VARIETIES. There is no necessity for unsuccessful experiments. Our list embraces such items and varieties as are perfectly adapted to Florida culture and will give gratifying results.

LOCATION. If you have not a foot of ground outside there will be found in our list numberless varieties of flowers that can be grown in pots and window-boxes with the greatest success.

FLOWER CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

Anyone can easily grow beautiful flowers if our directions are followed. Remember this, the most difficult task in growing flowers is getting the plants started. Judgment must be used, realizing that most flower seeds are small, delicate, and must be planted accordingly. If these facts are kept in mind, the whole operation is delightfully easy.

Preparation of Soil. Prepare the soil by digging or spading up 6 to 8 inches deep, removing all trash or litter and thoroughly pulverizing. The next operation is putting in the fertilizer. There is nothing better than well-rotted manure for growing flowers, and its only objectionable feature is that you may get a lot of noxious grass and weed seeds in the manure. Use fifteen to twenty heaping spadefuls of manure to each 100 square feet, thoroughly mixing with the soil. If commercial fertilizer is used (which will give good results), apply 4 to 5 pounds of a high-grade kind, analyzing about 5 per cent ammonia, 7 per cent phosphoric acid, and 3 per cent potash to 100 square feet. This must be worked into soil thoroughly and let stand four to five days before planting.

Planting the Seed. When planting the delicate little seeds, sow thinly and just press them into the well-prepared soil to their own depth. Heavy rains or heavy watering will often pack the soil to such an extent that the little seeds cannot germinate. Therefore, when first planted, the beds must be well protected.

During the heat of the day beds should be semi-shaded by the use of wire screening or mosquito netting. Keep seed-beds moist but not too wet. When plants start growing, give plenty of water, frequent shallow cultivation, and a small amount of fertilizer every five to six weeks, but do not get fertilizer too close to plants.

Transplanting. Some of the more delicate, expensive types such as the Fluffy Ruffles and double giant Petunias, Pansies, etc., should be started in pots, boxes, or well-protected seed-beds, and when plants are 2 to 3 inches high, transplanted to locations where they are to flower. Almost any of our list can be transplanted, and this is the safest plan for the delicate types.

For Finest Results. Water, fertilizer, and cultivation are three desirable prerequisites for growing flowers. However, many varieties are hardy and will tolerate much neglect and still produce results, but if finest results are expected, careful attention should be given. Wonderful results can be had on almost any kind of Florida soil, from a sand-bed to muck-bed, with proper care.

It is better to water in the late afternoon. It is also best to fertilize and cultivate in early morning or late afternoon—afternoon preferable—for the reason that should the little rootlets be accidentally disturbed they may wilt and be affected by the heat of the sun, whereas the cool of the night would have a tendency to heal or cure.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS POSTPAID ANYWHERE. IF LARGER AMOUNTS THAN WE LIST ARE DESIRED, WRITE US, GIVING QUANTITY WANTED, AND WE WILL QUOTE SPECIAL PRICE



Kilgore's Red Heart Asters

Candytuft

Plant from November to March

A very beautiful flower that is valuable for massing and bordering, also makes nice dainty cut-flowers, but is particularly desirable for bordering walks, flowerbeds, etc., growing 8 to 12 inches high. Perfectly at home in Florida. Candytuft thrives during fall, winter, and spring, and likes cool weather.

CULTURE. Sow seed where plants are to be grown or transplant, thinning out or transplanting 10 to 12 inches apart. Blooms quickly from seed and stays in flower for a long time.

Kilgore's Border Group. A mixture of various colors and varieties, containing some of the bell-shaped or hyacinth types. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

Aster

Plant from October to March

The Aster is one of the most lovely flowers and grows beautifully throughout the winter, spring, and summer here.

Our selection of Asters cannot be excelled, and our list contains only such types as are best suited to Florida conditions, and will give the most critical Aster-lover satisfactory results. We offer the branching types which are the most desirable for Florida.

CULTURE. The seeds are small and must not be covered more than their depth. Plant where they are to be grown or the plants can be easily transplanted with all safety. Set or thin out the plants to 1 foot apart. The richer the soil the better. They like plenty of water. It requires four to five months from seed to blossom.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Red Heart. Deep ruby-red; large flower; long strong stems. Plant grows 2 to 3 feet tall; medium early; branching habit. One of the most beautiful of all Asters. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Blue Bell. Beautiful deep azure-blue flower; large size and full round form; long stems. Profuse bloomer; branching habit; vigorous grower. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Pink Delight. Beautiful shell-pink flowers of rich, deep, delicate coloring that will delight any lover of pink. Hardy grower; splendid bloomer. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Snow Fairy. Pure white; large, full, and well-rounded flowers. One of the very best in snowy white. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Imperial Aster Mixture. A blending of many of the very best varieties and colors. Where a mixture is desired, this will give extremely satisfactory results. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

GOOD MIXTURE OF ORDINARY VARIETIES. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.



Border of Candytuft



Cornflowers

Cornflower

Centaurea cyanus

Plant from October to April

The Bachelor's Button, or Cornflower, makes excellent cut-flowers and is fine for massing. Plants are very pretty, and, of course, the flowers add much beauty. They make a very unique, pretty hedge that will bloom for months. A beautiful effect can be had by planting several different colors separately in beds that join each other. Will grow 2 to 3 feet tall.

CULTURE. The Cornflower is very easily grown, in fact, needs but little care. It is usually planted where it is to be grown but can be transplanted. Plants should be thinned or set 10 to 12 inches apart. Very showy and hardy. Don't plant seed over $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Royal. Long stems; dark purple, double flower. Pkt. 15c.;
PURPLE 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Fire Bright. Very handsome and double, rich red blooms
RED on strong, long stems. A good bloomer.
Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Shell. Delightful shade of bright rose; very dainty and
ROSE double. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Dainty Mixture. A blend of several charming dainty
MIXED types, producing a range of colors that
will delight. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

Cosmos. Extra-Early Double Crested

Plant from March to June

We offer some of the finest, earliest, double, crested varieties in existence, therefore, do not confuse our Cosmos with the seed generally sold. The plants grow bushy, 3 to 5 feet tall, and are a great mass of bloom for weeks. Wonderful for bordering, massing, or background.

CULTURE. The Cosmos is rather susceptible to cold and must be planted after the cool weather is about over. While seed is not as small and delicate as most flowers, it should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Hardy and rapid grower of bushy habit, and a heavy bloomer, remaining in flower many weeks. Plant seed where to be grown and thin out 12 to 14 inches apart; can also be transplanted. Light soil and sunshine is what the Cosmos wants. Plant seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Bliss. Very showy and beautiful; large, deep crimson
CRIMSON flower and fifty to sixty per cent double and
crested. Early. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Peach Blossom. A beautiful color resembling the peach
PEACH blossom in shade, and a large percent-
age of flowers are double and crested. Early. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.;
6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Purity. Large, showy white flowers, mostly double and
WHITE crested. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Mingle. A blend of choice varieties and colors, many
MIXED doubles and crested. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.;
6 pkts. 45c.



Crested Cosmos

Calendula

Plant from October to April

Calendulas are extremely hardy, easily grown, and beautiful. They are very showy in the flower-garden and make wonderful cut-flowers for any purpose. Perfectly adapted to Florida conditions and will grow to perfection in fall, winter, and spring. We offer only the very finest strains to be had.

CULTURE. Calendulas will bloom freely for many months and are not affected by the frost or hardest cold Florida has. Sow seed where plants are to be grown, or transplant, setting plants or thinning out to 6 inches apart; or they can be grown closer together in beds if desired, but larger blossoms can be had if placed farther apart. Blooms quickly, is very hardy, and will tolerate much neglect.

Collections may be made up of
different varieties

Kilgore's Golden Orange. Beautiful
ORANGE dark orange, with light center. Very hardy; grows 18 to 20 inches tall, and produces blooms 3 to 4 inches across on long stems. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Sulphur Queen. Very rich, clear lemon-
LEMON yellow; blooms large, very double, on strong stems. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

GOOD MIXTURE. Made up of excellent sorts giving flowers in various shades of orange, yellow, and lemon. Some striped varieties may also be expected. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

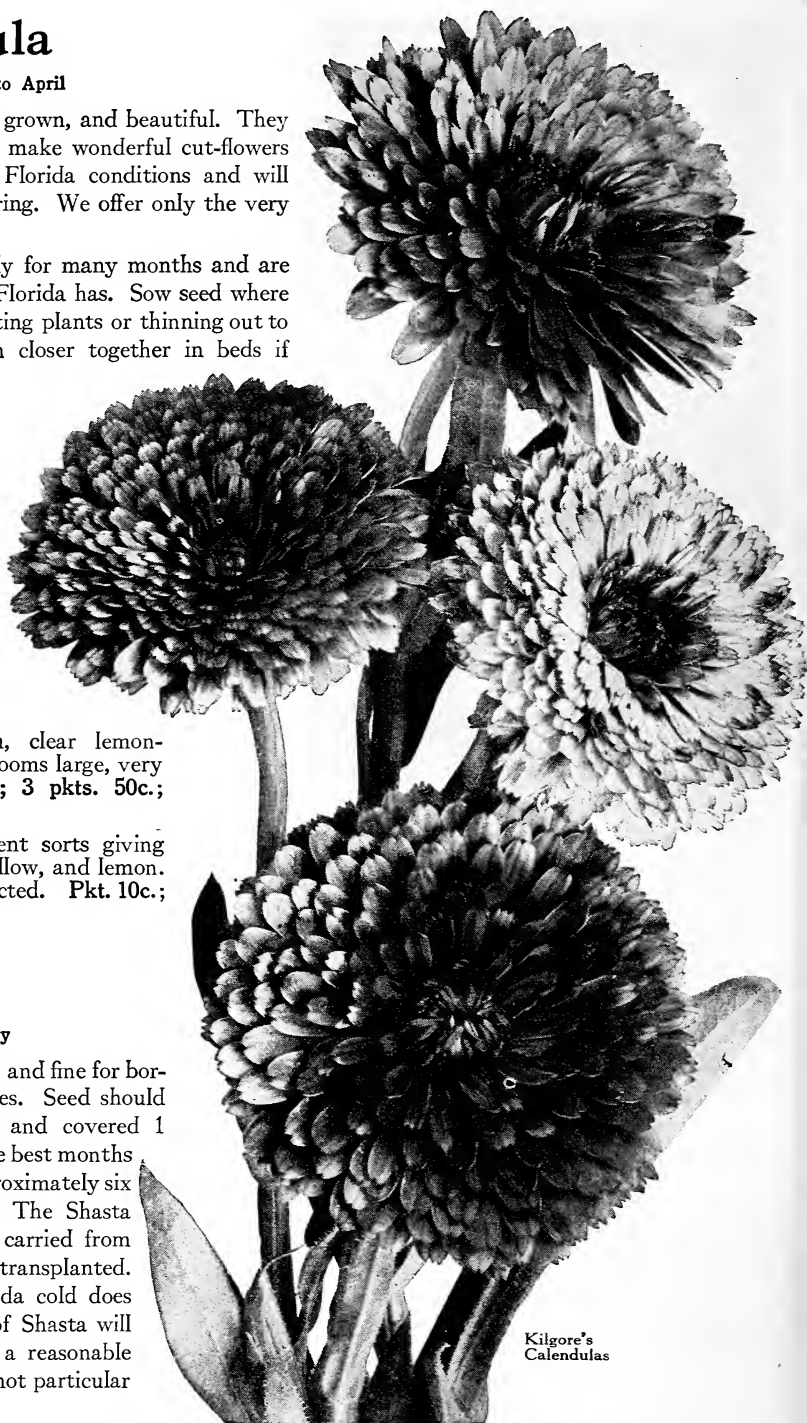
Daisy

Plant from October to January

CULTURE. A very hardy, free bloomer, and fine for bordering, bedding, or pots and window-boxes. Seed should be soaked twelve hours before planting and covered 1 inch deep. October and November are the best months in which to plant the seed. It requires approximately six months to bring the plants into bloom. The Shasta Daisy is a perennial and plants can be carried from one year to the next. They are easily transplanted. Set plants 12 to 15 inches apart. Florida cold does not affect the Daisy, and the best type of Shasta will grow 2 to 3 feet tall. The plants like a reasonable amount of moisture and fertility, but are not particular about where they grow.

KILGORE'S ALASKA SHASTA. We believe this to be the finest type of Daisy in existence, growing 2 to 3 feet tall, producing in profusion large, white, yellow-centered flowers. Larger, clearer in color, and an even more profuse and persistent bloomer than the original Shasta Daisy. Extremely good for garden decoration and valuable for cut-flowers. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Ordinary Shasta. One of the finest and most popular perennial plants, providing large, white blooms with yellow centers, and long, straight stems, which make the flowers especially fine for cutting. It is very hardy and withstands both neglect and abuse, although it is responsive to proper care and improves both in quality and quantity under good cultivation. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.



Kilgore's
Calendulas



Kilgore's Charm Carnations

Four o'Clocks (Marvel of Peru)

Plant from March to September

One of the old-time and best-known flowers, bearing a multitude of blossoms. Its bushy habit and rapid growth make it very desirable for hedges, driveways, and along fences. Very showy, easily grown, and produces a profusion of dainty variegated flowers for months. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet high.

CULTURE. These very hardy plants will grow anywhere. The seed is not as small and delicate as many others, and should be covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Plants should be thinned out to stand 12 to 14 inches apart, and they can be transplanted.

Collection may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Crimson. Handsome tone of red. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

RED

Kilgore's Rose-Lilac. Soft rose-lilac. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

LILAC

Kilgore's Mass. A blend of several of the best types. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

MIXED

Carnation

Plant from October to March

Please do not confuse our Carnations with those ordinarily sold, for we believe we have the finest and most desirable types produced, such as the leading florists use for the production of the wonderful and magnificent specimens grown for their critical trade who demand the best that can be had.

The plants are of vigorous, upright habit, forming innumerable stalks and producing huge, beautifully formed flowers, highly clove-scented and fully 75 per cent double.

CULTURE. Fine for massing in beds, but to produce the largest plants with the longest stems and finest blossoms, place them 1 foot apart. It is a good idea to stake plants after they are tall enough to be injured by the wind, as this will insure stronger, straighter stems. The seed is small, but with proper care no trouble will be experienced in growing the plants. It should be planted $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep. Any cold we have in Florida will not affect the Carnation. They are easily transplanted, and can be grown in pots or window-boxes. It requires approximately five months to produce bloom from time the seed is planted. Carnations will respond to good care and ample moisture; in fact, they demand rich soil and attention, but they will reward the gardener with a profusion of splendid, long-lasting flowers on long stems for cutting. Most of them are deliciously fragrant.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Naomi. One of the finest deep shades of beautiful crimson. This is among the most desirable of the reds. Strong grower; long stems; fine bloomer; practically all double flowers. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

RED

Kilgore's Mildred. Most exquisite shade of rose-pink. Produces numberless long stems; excellent bloomer; large, double flowers. Very charming. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

ROSE

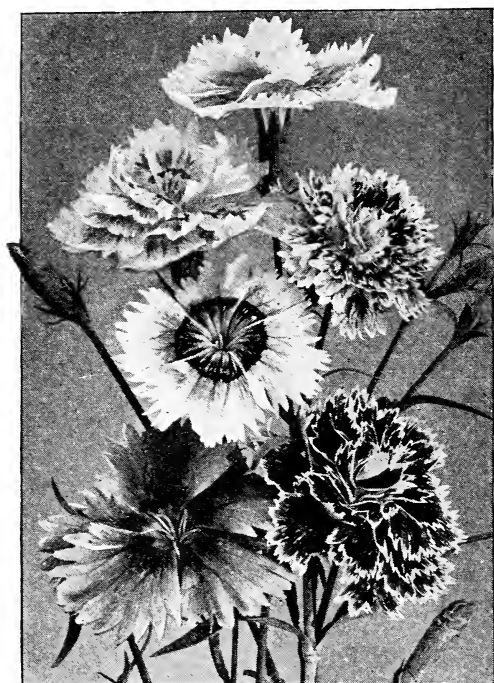
Kilgore's Lois Pure white. Nothing finer to be had in this color. Flowers very double, beautiful snowy white; long stems. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

WHITE

Kilgore's Charm Mixture. A very well-balanced mixture of very best and most desirable varieties, giving a wide range of colors that will delight. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

MIXED

GOOD MIXTURE. A selection of excellent sorts which will produce quantities of splendid, fragrant flowers suitable for both garden decoration and cutting. There is a wide color-range in this Mixture which will give many unusual shades and markings. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.



Dianthus or China Pinks

Dianthus

China Pinks

Plant from October to April

The Dianthus, or China Pinks, are extremely popular everywhere, and with their varied and beautiful rich coloring are very charming. They are among the most hardy of all flowers and have few equals in profusion of beautiful bloom. The plants grow 12 to 18 inches tall and are fine for massing, bordering, and cut-flowers. Our seed contains unusually fine double strains and rich colors. Pinks are very desirable for parks, driveways, and general beautification and will stay in blossom for many months.

CULTURE. The Dianthus is not fussy about where it grows, but does not object to good treatment. It is extremely hardy, and will grow in Florida the greater part of the year, especially throughout the fall, winter, and spring. Seed should not be covered more than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep. Plants should be thinned to stand 4 to 6 inches apart; easily transplanted with good results.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Fire Blaze. Deepest blazing scarlet; very beautiful and showy. **SCARLET** Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.

Kilgore's Snow Bank. Pure white; double. **WHITE** Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.

Kilgore's Medal Mixture. A very rich mixture of outstanding varieties and a great combination of finest shades and colors. **MIXED** Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.

GOOD MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.; oz. 90c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3; lb. \$10.

Gaillardia

Blanket Flower

Plant from October to April

The Gaillardia is of easy culture and seems to be perfectly at home in Florida. It is good for cutting, bedding, bordering, or as a garden plant. The daisy-like flowers are borne on long, stiff stems for many weeks and the brilliant colors are very pleasing. Grows 15 to 20 inches tall.

CULTURE. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, and when plants are 2 to 3 inches high, thin out to stand 6 inches apart; can also be transplanted. Sandy soil, fairly moist, and a sunny location are desirable.

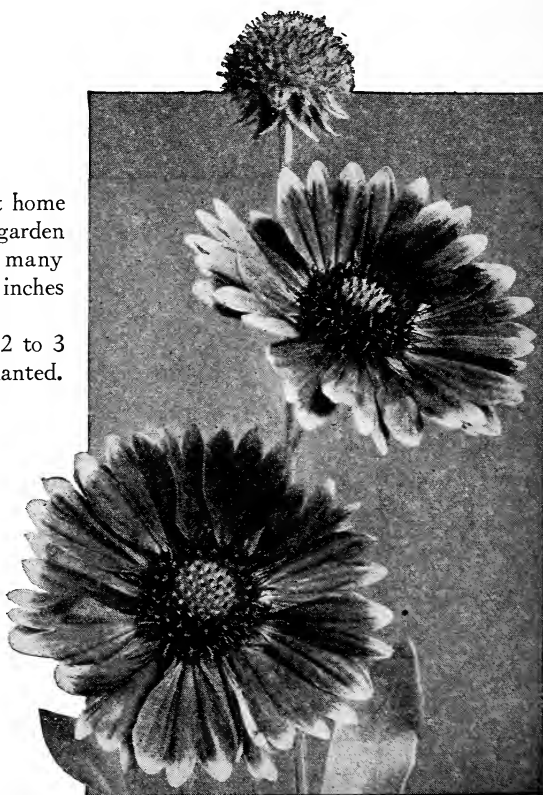
Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Red Blanket. Beautiful, large, double, red flowers produced on good stems. Very showy. **RED** Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Yellow Hammer. Large, bright sulphur-yellow, double flowers on long stems. **YELLOW** Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Silver Moon. The very large, pretty, double flowers are practically white or silvery gray. **SILVER-GRAY** Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Cosmopolitan Mixture. This blend includes the most outstanding types in both coloring and size of flowers. **MIXED** Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.



Gaillardia, or Blanket Flower

Helichrysum

Strawflower

Plant from October to May

The large flowers of rich, rainbow coloring make wonderfully showy beds and borders. They retain their glowing colors after they are dried, making them very valuable and desirable for decorative purposes in winter. They are used in vases, baskets, also in making floral designs, and will keep indefinitely.

CULTURE. The plants are very hardy and will thrive in almost any kind of soil. They should be grown 1 foot apart, but do not transplant very well. When drying for winter bouquets, hang, heads down, in the shade where there is plenty of ventilation until thoroughly dry. Plant seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

Kilgore's Many Colors. A mixture containing fiery red, canary, silver, rose, salmon, and blue. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

Double Hollyhocks

Plant from November to May

Hollyhocks are very showy, the sturdy bushes growing 5 to 7 feet tall, making beautiful backgrounds next to buildings and fences, and also charming in the garden with their long spikes of closely set, double, rich-colored blossoms.

CULTURE. Sow the seed thinly, covering $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and when 2 to 3 inches high, thin out or transplant to 18 inches apart. Hollyhocks are very hardy and require very little attention. Being perennials, they will do better the second year.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Snowball. Very beautiful with its long spikes of snow-white blooms. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Rose. Deep shade of rose. Profuse bloomer and very showy. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Scarlet. Fiery red. Free bloomer and wonderfully attractive. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Choice Mixture. Composed of choice varieties, all good colors, that will beautify any garden or yard. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

Morning-Glory

Plant from March to June

The Morning-Glory is a beautiful flowering climber, quickly covering lattice-work, trellises, and unsightly fences. It is very desirable for porch shade, producing large, beautiful flowers in abundance. We offer some of the finest types and colors to be found. Our Morning-Glory seed contains the very finest, large-flowering sorts, rich in coloring and unsurpassed in beauty, and should not be confused with the common varieties generally sold. Our list contains the best in both straight and assorted varieties.

CULTURE. The Morning-Glory thrives almost anywhere, from early spring to fall, and is a valuable climber for many purposes. Plant seed thinly, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 4 inches apart when 2 to 3 inches high.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

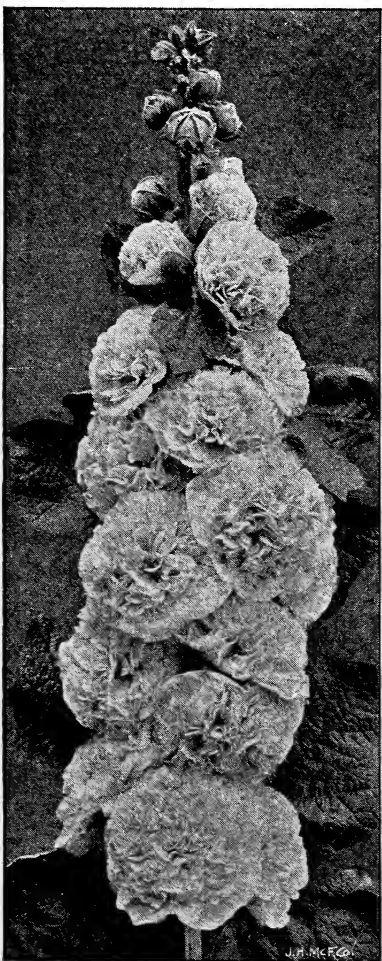
Kilgore's Heavenly. Finest blue flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Japanese. Huge flowers in gorgeous rich colors that range from white to purple, with all the imaginable colors in between. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 55c.

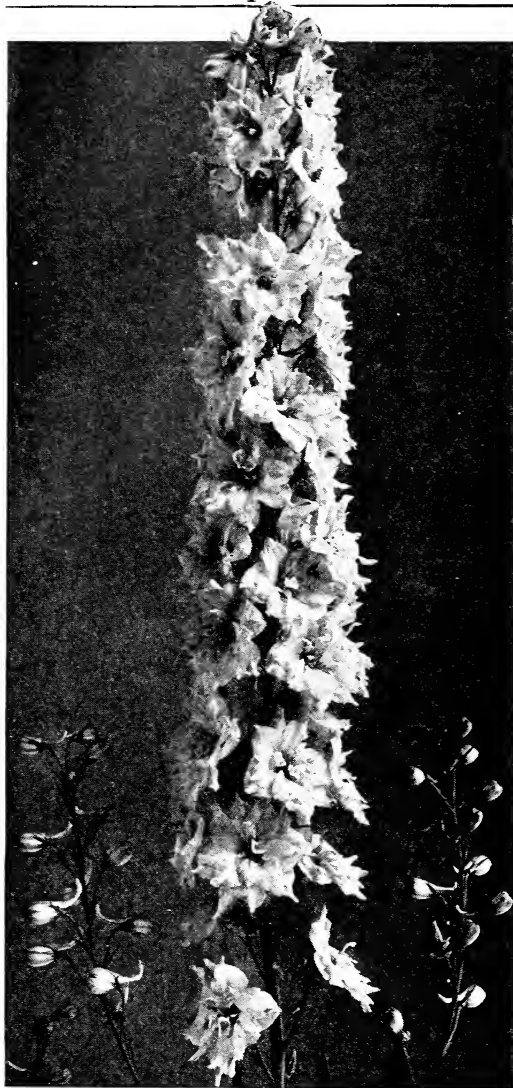
GOOD MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.



Helichrysum



Double Hollyhocks



Giant Larkspur

Giant Larkspur

Plant from November to March

Our Larkspurs are of the very finest improved giant type and grow very tall (3 feet), with strong stalks, profuse bloom, and unsurpassed. The flower-spikes are very compact, 12 to 16 inches long, and exceptionally fine. The Larkspur is an outstanding favorite for bedding, bordering, or cut-flowers, and for all manner of floral work. It grows to perfection in Florida. We offer the very best to be had in both color and quality. This is one of Florida's most valuable, charming favorites, very hardy, growing luxuriantly all fall, winter, and spring, and well up into the summer.

CULTURE. The seeds will not germinate until we have a few cool nights in the fall, but as soon as ground gets cool there is no trouble about getting up the seed. Plant seed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, and when 3 to 4 inches high thin out to stand 8 to 12 inches apart. Larkspur will bloom in 60 to 70 days from time of sowing seed, and likes good treatment.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's True Blue. One of the finest dark blues. The charming large flowers, set close together, form a huge, solid spike. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Royal Purple. A very rich bright purple variety with massive spikes borne in profusion. Commands much admiration. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Pink Marvel. A clear, delicate, rich shade of pink that will blend most harmoniously with various other colors. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Snowflake. Lovely, pure white, massive dainty blossoms. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Giant Mixture. A tall-growing sort, containing all of the most exquisite harmonizing colors. It is very desirable for bedding or bordering and wonderful for cut-flowers as well. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

GOOD MIXTURE.

Pkt. 10c.;
3 pkts. 25c.;
6 pkts. 45c.



Double Marigold

Double Marigold

Plant from October to May

The right type Marigold, such as we list, is exceedingly beautiful. Its enormous, double, full flower-heads of orange and lemon are exceptionally desirable and different from the common old types. Makes a wonderful cut-flower.

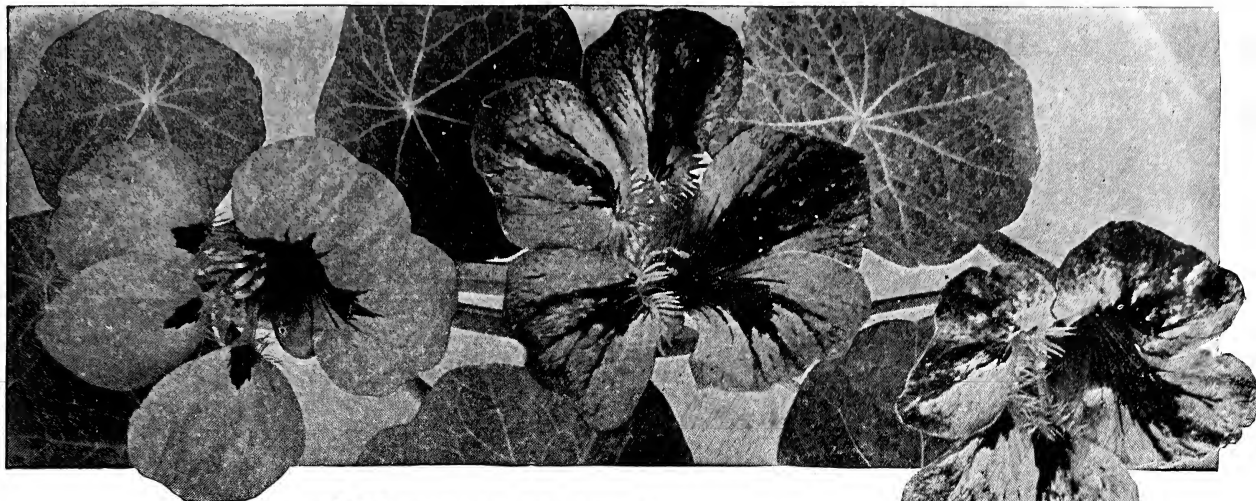
CULTURE. Plant seed thinly, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and thin out or transplant 12 to 15 inches apart. The Marigold will accept good treatment and give fine returns, but will tolerate much neglect.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Lemon Queen. The huge, very double flowers are a beautiful, clear, light yellow, and the plants tall branching. Pkt 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 55c.

Kilgore's Prince of Gold. Immense orange flowers of tall-branching, quilled type. Among the finest of all Marigolds. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 55c.

Kilgore's Limange. A well-balanced mixture of beautiful clear lemon and orange. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.



Nasturtiums

Plant from October
to March

KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE

Our Sunset Mixture is a blending of countless numbers of the most outstanding exquisite varieties. It will produce plants which will bloom perpetually for weeks, giving the most gorgeous flowers of immense size in a multitude of rich, brilliant, variegated colors. Nasturtiums are probably the most popular of all annuals grown in Florida, among the surest to grow, and of easiest culture. They are vigorous growers, free bloomers, and will do well on practically any kind of soil in the state, from sand-bed to muck.

Dwarf Nasturtiums are very fine for borders and massing in beds. The tall varieties should have something for support, such as wire fence, trellis, etc. Nasturtiums make most delightful cut-flowers and will keep fresh for days.

CULTURE. Plant thinly in drills, covering the seed 1 inch deep and do not thin out. The Nasturtium is of easy culture, will respond tremendously to cultivation and liberal watering. The more the flowers are picked the more freely they bloom, and they will continue for months if kept from going to seed.

We can supply our Sunset Mixture in either Dwarf- or Tall-growing types

KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE, DWARF. Pkt. 10c.;
oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE, TALL. Pkt. 10c.;
oz. 15c.; 1/4lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Periwinkle (Vinca)

Plant from October
to May

A very pretty ornamental plant, with dark foliage, and dainty bright-colored flowers. It grows 12 to 18 inches tall and produces pretty star-shaped flowers. The Periwinkle is excellent for grouping or bordering and when cut will keep in water several days.

CULTURE. As this plant is extremely hardy, it does not require rich soil; in fact, it will thrive in high, dry, sandy, shady or semi-shady, as well as sunny locations. Plant seed thinly and cover very lightly. When 2 to 3 inches high, thin out or transplant 12 inches apart.

Kilgore's Assorted. This Assortment contains several choice varieties and numerous colors. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.;
MIXED 6 pkts. 45c.

Poppy

Plant from September
to February

Our Poppies must not be confused with the ordinary types. They are not cup-formed, but more like the finest carnations, only more dense, double, thick, and ball-shaped, and are wonderfully showy and beautiful for the yard or garden, massing or bordering. The plants grow 3 to 4 feet tall, with long stems.

CULTURE. Sow seed thinly, covering 1/8 inch deep, and when 2 to 3 inches high thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart. A light soil suits Poppies best, but they cannot be transplanted.

Collection may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Redbird. Double, ball-shaped, carmine-red
RED flowers borne on long stems. Very
showy. Grows 3 to 4 feet tall. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.;
6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Pink Maid. Flowers ball-shaped, salmon-
PINK pink, very double, borne on
long stems. Grows 3 to 4 feet tall. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.;
6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Snowball. Very double, ball-shaped, white flowers on long stems. Tall-growing plants. Pkt. 15c.;
WHITE 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

GOOD MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

Giant Pansies

Plant from October to March

Our Pansy seed is the very finest French-grown stock, giant in size and most gorgeous in color, and should not be confused with the sorts sold generally.

The Pansy is one of the most charming of all flowers. Its rich coloring, beautiful delicate tints, and velvety texture cannot be surpassed. It can be grown in pots and window-boxes, is very decorative for the house when cut, and there is nothing finer for massing and bordering.

CULTURE. To grow fine Pansies the soil should be put in good condition and well fertilized, as rich soil is necessary for best results. The

seeds, being small and delicate, should be planted in boxes or well-protected beds and transplanted when the plants have three or four leaves.

Pansies demand good care, rich soil, and plenty of moisture, but are quite hardy after once started. Plant seed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Giant Blue. Very BLUE pleasing shade of blue with large blotch of darker blue; splendid bloomer; large flowers. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Black Giant. This is a charming shade of BLACK black with purplish tint, or blue-black. A free bloomer; odd and beautiful. Large flowers. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Giant Mahogany. A fine color combination of MAHOGANY hogany-red with a touch of gold. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Kilgore's Giant Mixture. This is a combination of a great number of the finest outstanding GIANT MIXTURE giant types, and will give a charming color range of unrivaled beauty. This Mixture contains many ruffled, frilled, waved, crinkle-edged, veined, splotched, and large double varieties, in a rich color array that will charm any flower-lover. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

GOOD MIXTURE. Ordinary types. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.; oz. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$10.

We have no hesitancy in offering our superior strains of French-grown Pansy Seed to the most critical Pansy-grower, as we feel that only the most satisfactory results will be obtained.



THE modern, giant Pansies, such as we list on this page, are a far cry from the "Heartsease" of Shakespeare's day. Colors have been improved enormously but the greatest advances has been in the size of the flower which is now four to six times as large across as the older types. The ruffled edge, which appears on many of the finest, is a delightful addition to the beauty of this once very modest and almost inconspicuous flower. Pansies are favorites of everybody, and they are, in addition, valuable edging plants blooming profusely over a long season, providing a display of unexcelled richness and beauty.

Petunias

Plant from October to June

Petunias are loved and appreciated by every human being who has any sense of love and admiration for the beautiful. They are outstanding favorites, growing, budding, and blossoming defiantly in all of their majestic glory throughout Florida.

They are exceedingly valuable for development work, roadside and street beautification, bordering and massing, and produce in abundance, rich, varicolored flowers for many weeks.

In our list will be found some of the most desirable Petunias in existence, such as Double Giants, Fluffy Ruffles, straight and assorted varieties of the finest types in the most exquisite rich colors for general beautification of every imaginable situation.

CULTURE. Plant from October to June, in fact, practically every month in the year, as neither extreme cold nor heat affects them. The seeds are very fine and delicate, therefore, must be planted carefully, but once the plants are started there is no further difficulty as they are extremely hardy. Fertilize and put soil in first-class condition, have bed smooth, sow the seed thinly and press into soil, not much more than the seed's own depth, with a light board. Plant where to be grown or transplanted, and leave plants 6 inches apart; Fluffy Ruffles and Giants 12 inches apart. There is nothing finer, more valuable, or more beautiful for bedding, bordering, parks, parkways, subdivisions, and general beautification; also splendid for pot- and window-boxes.

Seed of the rare, high-priced varieties should be planted in boxes or well-protected, semi-shaded beds, and when 2 to 3 inches high, transplanted to permanent location. A beautiful effect can be had by planting a half-dozen or more of the Giants or Fluffy Ruffles 12 inches apart around a tree or some shrub. Fluffy Ruffles and Giants creep on the ground and send out a flower-stem at every joint. Some of the plants will get 4 to 6 feet long.

Fluffy Ruffles Petunias

Plants of this variety should be grown in boxes or well-protected beds and transplanted.

Kilgore's Fluffy Ruffles. (Giant Single.) A special MIXED blend of the most charming colors and finest large-flowered ruffled types. The huge blossoms are of a wonderfully pleasing color-range—pink, blue, scarlet, lavender, crimson, purple, white, and many other indescribable shades and colors, some blotched in a most spectacular manner. They measure 3 to 4½ inches across and are beautifully pronged. There are no doubles in this variety. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.

Double Giant Petunias

Seeds should be grown in boxes or well-protected beds and transplanted. The apparently weak, delicate plants are usually the doubles, therefore, save all the weaklings.

Kilgore's Jumbo. This is one of the finest double Giant MIXED Petunias, and cannot be excelled for beauty, size, or doubleness. It is beautifully fringed and 40 to 50 per cent come double. The singles are exceptionally large and beautifully fringed. If one to two dozen plants can be successfully grown from a packet, anyone will be repaid tenfold for their effort in producing this Petunia. Pkt. 50c.; 3 pkts. \$1.25; 6 pkts. \$2.



Fluffy Ruffles Petunias

Petunias for Bedding

Please do not confuse our Petunias with stocks sold generally. Our list contains the finest types that money and human ingenuity can produce and will satisfy the most critical. We can furnish straight or mixed varieties.

Collection may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Rose Queen. Beautiful brilliant rose blooms. ROSE Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.25; ¼lb. \$4; lb. \$15.

Kilgore's Purple Princess. A rich purple with white star in center. PURPLE Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.25; ¼lb. \$4; lb. \$15.

Kilgore's Violet Countess. Deep violet. Very charming. VIOLET Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.25; ¼lb. \$4; lb. \$15.

Kilgore's Velvet Red. Velvety blood-red. Very beautiful and showy. RED Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.25; ¼lb. \$4; lb. \$15.

Kilgore's Superb Mixture. This Mixture is a blend of MIXED a great number of the finest types and deepest, richest colors, and will satisfy the most critical demand. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.25; ¼lb. \$4; lb. \$15.

GOOD MIXTURE. Ordinary varieties. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.; oz. \$1; ¼lb. \$3.50; lb. \$10.

Phlox

Plant from October to June

The Phlox is one of Florida's most valuable and universally planted flowers and it thrives in all of its glory under our conditions. Our list includes only the very finest, most choice types, and must not be confused with ordinary varieties. It is hard to find anything more dainty, sweet, and beautiful which flowers so continuously.

The Phlox gives a wide range of colors, extremely showy and universally admired, and is among the easiest of all flowers to raise. Very desirable for borders, grouping, parks, roadsides, and in general beautification. It is fine for turning barren, unsightly space into bright beauty-spots with its brilliant color.

CULTURE. Plant seed in well-prepared soil from October to June, in fact, almost every month in the year. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Plants can be transplanted. They are hardy and will grow almost anywhere. A beautiful effect can be had by using straight colors in adjoining groups.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Stripes. Blue-striped; very odd. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

BLUE

Kilgore's Beauty. Pretty rose flowers with dark eye. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

ROSE

Kilgore's Star. A lovely shade of pink with gold star. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

PINK

Kilgore's Brilliance. Blood-red. Very beautiful color. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

RED



Phlox

Kilgore's Swan. White, with pink eye. Very pretty. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

WHITE

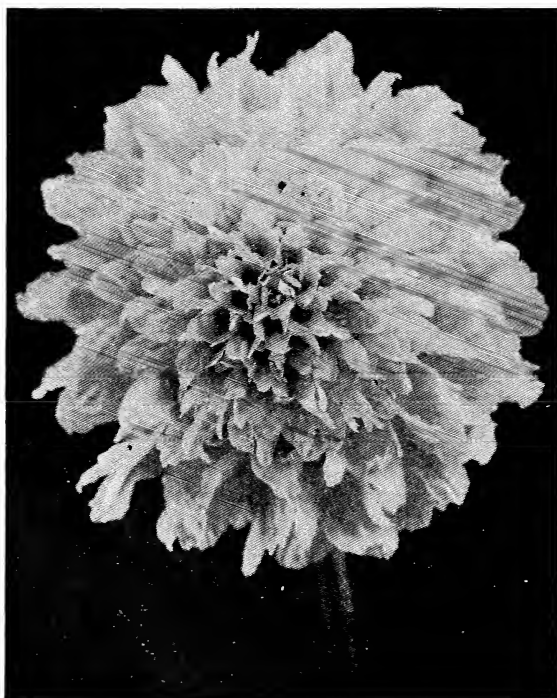
Kilgore's Peninsular Mixture. This Mixture embraces many of the finest varieties, the most outstanding rich colors, and it is hard to find anything that will excel it in brilliancy and beauty. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.; oz. \$1; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.

MIXED

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride)

Plant from October to April

The Scabiosa is a flower of rare beauty and grows to perfection in Florida, reaching a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet. Its long stems make it fine for cut-flowers, and its sweetness is very attractive to bees and butterflies. The Scabiosa will stay in bloom many weeks if blossoms and seeds are removed regularly. Fine for borders and beds.



Scabiosa

CULTURE. Plant seed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep and thin out or transplant to stand 6 inches apart. Hardy and of easy culture.

Collection may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Peach-Pink. Beautiful peach-blossom-pink flowers that are very large and beautiful. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

PINK

Kilgore's Snow Peak. Huge, pure white flowers. Nothing finer to be had in a white Scabiosa. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

WHITE

Kilgore's Rosemary. A beautiful shade of rose; large, double blossoms and long stems. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

ROSE

Kilgore's Sky-Blue. This is a beautiful shade of blue. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

BLUE

Kilgore's Black Prince. A very odd and beautiful shade of reddish black. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

BLACK

Kilgore's Torch. A fine shade of red. Very showy, commanding much admiration. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

RED

Kilgore's Sunrise Mixture. This Mixture contains a well-balanced blending of the finest types and numerous colors. It produces very showy effect, and is fine for massing, bordering, or cut-flowers. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

MIXED



Giant Snapdragons

Early Giant Stocks

Plant from November to March

Our Stocks are the very finest grown, attaining a height of 2 to 3 feet, with enormous clusters of rarely colored flowers, the majority being double. The blooms are borne on long, strong, stiff stems and are very fragrant. Fine for bedding, bordering, pots, for cut-flowers. Each plant will produce four to eight long, well-filled flower-spikes and is very branching.

CULTURE. This plant likes cool weather. Sow seed very shallow; when 2 to 3 inches high, thin out or transplant 12 to 15 inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation, fertilizer, and an abundance of water.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Turk. Deep blood-red; Pkt. 15c.;
RED 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Snow Sheet. Beautiful white. Pkt. 15c.;
WHITE 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Ocean Blue. Deep dark blue. Pkt. 15c.;
BLUE 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Pink Blush. A very charming shade of
BLUSH apple-blossom or blush-pink.
Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Lavender Gem. Attractive shade of lav-
LAVENDER ender; very popular sort.
Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Combination. Embraces a great variety
MIXED of colors and best tall-
growing sorts. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

GOOD MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

Giant Snapdragons

Antirrhinum

Plant from October to March

No flower-garden is complete without this wonderfully showy, easily cultivated flower. It is beautiful outdoors and especially desirable for cut-flowers; also splendid for beds or borders.

Our Giant Snapdragons are of the finest type to be found. The beautiful, massive spikes grow 4 to 5 feet tall, and each spike is densely filled with gorgeous flowers. The Snapdragon is a vigorous grower in Florida and can be had in a rich, glorious color range that is hard to equal.

CULTURE. Plant from October to March, sowing the seed thinly in boxes or where to be grown, and covering not over $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep. When 3 to 4 inches high, transplant or thin out to 1 foot apart. Snapdragons like plenty of moisture and fertilizer.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Canary Bird. A beautiful bright canary-yellow
YELLOW that blooms freely over a long
season and has long, massive flower-spikes. Pkt. 15c.;
4 pkts. 50c.; 9 pkts. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.

Kilgore's Velvet. This is a very delightful rich shade of
VELVET velvety crimson, with heavy, long spikes
Pkt. 15c.; 4 pkts. 50c.; 9 pkts. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.

Kilgore's Bronze. Very rich bronzy copper color; long
COPPER spikes of closely set flowers. Pkt. 15c.;
4 pkts. 50c.; 9 pkts. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.

Kilgore's Garnet. Handsome shade of deep garnet or
PURPLE reddish purple; large, long, well-filled
spikes. Pkt. 15c.; 4 pkts. 50c.; 9 pkts. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25;
oz. \$2.

Kilgore's Rose-Pink. Splendid shade of deep rose-pink;
ROSE massive flowers and long spikes.
Pkt. 15c.; 4 pkts. 50c.; 9 pkts. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.

Kilgore's Icicle. A charming snowflake-white; large,
WHITE long, well-filled spikes. Pkt. 15c.;
4 pkts. 50c.; 9 pkts. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.

Kilgore's Giant Mixture. This is a blend of the finest
MIXED outstanding Giant types.
Pkt. 15c.; 4 pkts. 50c.; 9 pkts. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.

GOOD MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

Salvia (Scarlet and Blue Sage)

Plant from March to June

Salvia is extremely showy and valuable for hedges, bedding, bordering, and cut-flowers. The beautiful, rich-colored, long flower-spikes are very attractive and will remain in bloom many weeks. It is particularly effective around porches and in front of fences.

CULTURE. As the seed is small and delicate, it should not be covered over $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep. Thin out or transplant plants to stand 6 inches apart.

Kilgore's Fire. The plants grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall and covered
DAZZLING RED with beautiful, fiery red flowers in spikes.
Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's New Blue. The long spikes of beautiful bright
BLUE blue flowers are a thing of beauty.
Grows 2 feet tall. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Splendens. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.
RED

Sweet Peas

Plant from middle of September to February

We offer only such types and varieties of Sweet Peas as can be grown with great success in Florida. As they prefer cool weather, they must be grown here in the fall, winter, and early spring.

Kilgore's Rainbow Mixture of Early- or Winter-Flowering Type

Our Rainbow Mixture is composed of a great number of the best and most dependable varieties for southern planting, and includes many of the best and most pleasing shades, beautifully frilled, and from deepest, rich, bright, exquisite colors to the soft lighter tones. Our Rainbow Mixture, planted the latter part of September and all through October, should flower by Christmas and continue to bloom until warm weather.

Varieties. There is literally limitless variation in Sweet Pea varieties, but good mixed sorts will always be more popular than large masses of one solid color.

Preparation of Soil. The soil should not be too high and dry but well drained. For best results, dig a trench 20 inches deep by 18 inches wide, placing 6 inches topsoil on one side and remainder, or bottom soil, on other side of trench. Cover bottom of trench to a depth of 4 inches, with a layer of well-decayed manure. Cow- or chicken-manure is preferable, but any well-rotted stable manure or Wizard Brand Sheep Manure will be very satisfactory. On this layer of manure place a 4-inch layer of the bottom soil, mix thoroughly, firm down well, then another 4 inches of manure, and on top of this another 4 inches of bottom soil, thoroughly mix and firm down and finish filling the trench with the topsoil. Then top-dress with hardwood ashes at the rate of one-half pound to each 10 feet of trench, thoroughly working it into the soil, leaving trench level with surrounding ground. It is not altogether necessary to make trench, but for greatest success it is best. If trench method is not used, spade or dig ground up thoroughly 12 to 14 inches deep and 20 inches wide and work into it thoroughly a heavy application of well-decayed cow-, chicken-, stable- or Wizard Sheep Manure. If manure is not available, use high-grade vegetable fertilizer at the rate of 1 pound to a 10-foot row 20 inches wide. It is all right to use fresh manure if ground stands for two months before planting seed, and if commercial fertilizer is used, ground should stand five days before planting, but where decayed manure is used, immediate planting can be done.

Planting. Plant in double rows 6 inches apart, making the drills 3 inches deep, placing the peas 1 inch apart and covering 2 inches deep. When 3 inches high, thin to 3 inches apart in row. To hasten germination soak seed in warm water twelve hours.

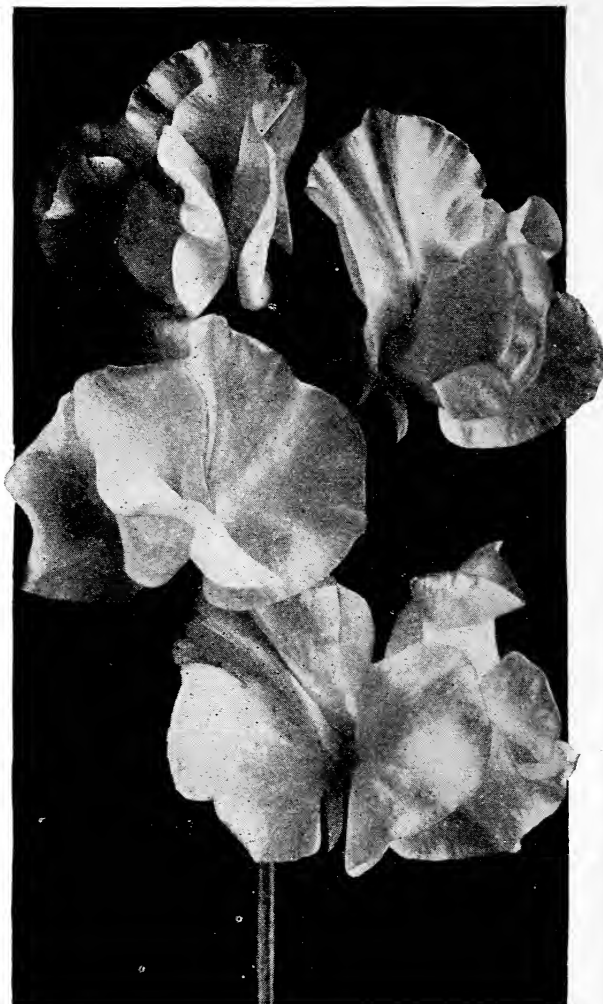
Cultivation. Shallow cultivation should begin when plants are 2 to 3 inches high and be continued every ten days to two weeks throughout the growing and blooming period. Cultivate 2 inches deep, but keep 3 to 4 inches away from the plant.

Fertilizing. A small amount of commercial fertilizer should be worked into the soil lightly every three to four weeks, but not close to plants. A small amount of bone-meal will be beneficial.

Watering. A thorough wetting of soil twice a week will keep plants in fine vigorous condition. It should be put on in a mist spray so that plants will not be beaten down and injured, and should be done in late afternoon, or a garden hose may be laid to one end of the trench, and a gentle pressure of water turned on. This will soak the soil thoroughly. When the surface dries a little, cultivate so as to conserve the moisture. If there is no water system, a mulch of leaves or straw will conserve the moisture and can be raked aside to cultivate.

Support. The vines should have support, such as substantial posts every 10 feet, with 3- to 4-foot wide poultry-wire nailed up, fence fashion, allowing bottom of wire to come down within 6 inches of ground. Strands of wire or heavy cord strung on posts, 6 inches apart, with brush leaned against it will also be quite satisfactory.

Keep Vines Clean. The more the blooms are picked, the better, for if flowers are left on the vines they will cease to bloom. Therefore, pick regularly, do not permit any pods to form, and keep all withered blossoms picked off.



Kilgore's Flamingo Sweet Peas

Collections may be made up of different varieties
Our RAINBOW SWEET PEA MIXTURE will give you delightful and pleasing results. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.; 1/4lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.

Sweet Peas in Straight Varieties

Kilgore's Blue. Deep blue. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.; 1/4lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.

Kilgore's Flesh. Wonderfully pleasing shade of deep pink. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; 1/4lb. \$2; lb. \$7.

Kilgore's Flamingo. Very beautiful outstanding shade of salmon-orange. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; 1/4lb. \$2; lb. \$7.

Kilgore's Monarch. Large flower of a lovely shade of lavender. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; 1/4lb. \$2; lb. \$7.

Kilgore's Dazzler. Fine brilliant scarlet; very rich color. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.; 1/4lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.

Kilgore's Ermine. Large, waved, pure white blooms. Very beautiful. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; 1/4lb. \$2; lb. \$7.



Sweet William

Sweet William (*Dianthus barbatus*)

Plant from October to March

This is a type of improved *Dianthus*, of superior color and size. It is beautiful used as a border, for massing and park driveways, and also very desirable for cut-flowers. Grows 15 to 18 inches tall and coloring is very beautiful.

CULTURE. An important type of Pinks, very hardy and well adapted to Florida soils and conditions. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep and when plants are 2 inches high thin out or transplant to 6 inches apart.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Scarlet Cross. Very double, attractive, rich scarlet flowers in clusters. Excellent for mass planting. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Copper King. Double flowers of a very pleasing shade of copper-red. Makes a brilliant display in masses. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Pink Delight. An exquisite shade of pink; profuse bloomer; double flowers. A great favorite. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.

Kilgore's Butterfly Mixture. A combination of finest types and outstanding rich colors. Will produce a lovely mass of bloom. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.

Improved Verbenas

Planted almost every month in the year, especially throughout fall, winter, and spring; from October to September

Our improved strains of Verbenas are among the most excellent to be found anywhere from the standpoint of both plant-growth and coloring. The Verbena is very valuable and beautiful for massing, bordering, roadside, and development work, beautifying unattractive barren spots, making a wonderful show with their charming clusters of varied rich colors at small cost. They also furnish an abundance of dainty cut-flowers. Very hardy, easily grown, greatly admired, and will thrive almost anywhere and any time.

CULTURE. Plant seed $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, and when plants are 2 inches high, thin out or transplant to stand 10 to 12 inches apart.

Collections may be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Vivid. One of the finest and most dependable RED scarlet strains. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

Kilgore's Immaculate. Immense clusters of pure white flowers. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

Kilgore's Bluebird. Massive trusses of large blue flowers with white eye. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

Kilgore's Russet. A pretty, delicate shade of rose-pink, with white eye. Pkt. 15c.; 3 pkts. 35c.; 6 pkts. 60c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

Kilgore's Master Mixture. In this Master Mixture are found the most magnificent strains, producing a profusion of immense, compact trusses of large individual florets that measure 1 inch across, and come in the most attractive colors. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.; oz. \$1.35; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.50; lb. \$16.



Verbena



Kilgore's Sunburst Zinnia, Double Giant Dahlia-flowered

it is called the Dahlia-flowered Zinnia. The plants grow 20 to 30 inches tall and bloom for many weeks when once established.

CULTURE. Plant in drills, cover the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and when plants are 3 inches high, thin out to stand from 8 to 12 inches apart.

Collections can be made up of different varieties

Kilgore's Sunburst Mixture. In this Mixture are found the greatest array of shades and colors that the mind can comprehend, and so very charming that the rainbow alone is their only rival. Pkt. 25c.; 3 pkts. 50c.; 6 pkts. 90c.; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.50; lb. \$25.

Kilgore's Sunburst Zinnias in Straight Varieties

Kilgore's Crimson Giant. One of the finest and largest of the red shades, the flowers frequently measuring 6 to 8 inches across. This is the most popular color and easily the showiest. Pkt. 30c.; 3 pkts. 65c.; 6 pkts. \$1; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8; lb. \$30.

Kilgore's Sulphur Beauty. A beautiful golden yellow variety with exceptionally large flowers. Extremely showy. It is a beauty. Pkt. 30c.; 3 pkts. 65c.; 6 pkts. \$1; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8; lb. \$30.

Kilgore's Purple Gem. A very desirable deep lavender turning to purple; large, showy flowers on long stems. A most unusual shade in Zinnias and very effective. Pkt. 30c.; 3 pkts. 65c.; 6 pkts. \$1; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8; lb. \$30.

Kilgore's Snowfall. One of the very finest whites. Large flowers on long, strong stems. Pkt. 30c.; 3 pkts. 65c.; 6 pkts. \$1; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8; lb. \$30.

Kilgore's Dream. Very large flower of a beautiful deep shade of purple; long stems. Pkt. 30c.; 3 pkts. 65c.; 6 pkts. \$1; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8; lb. \$30.

Kilgore's Wonder Rose. This is a magnificent, large, outstanding flower of light rose, centered with deep rose; long, strong stems. Pkt. 30c.; 3 pkts. 65c.; 6 pkts. \$1; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8; lb. \$30.

GOOD MIXTURE. Ordinary Dahlia-flowered Zinnias. Pkt. 10c.; 3 pkts. 25c.; 6 pkts. 45c.; oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.



Radiance and Red Radiance Roses

ROSE BUSHES

Postpaid

December, January, February, and possibly March, are the only months in which we can deliver Rose bushes. Early orders insure better stock and more certain delivery of varieties desired.

To be sure of securing varieties desired, orders should be sent early.

Our Rose bushes are not bargain house collections, but the very finest, healthy, sturdy, budded, acclimated stock. If results are desired, the dollar dozen kind will produce disappointment only, as first-class, result-producing stock cannot be produced on the dollar dozen basis.

Our Roses are all Florida grown and thoroughly acclimated. They will give far greater results than Roses shipped in from other states.

Shipped Direct from Nursery. All orders will be shipped direct from the nursery to the customer. It will require from a week to ten days from time order leaves customer to receive Rose bushes, as all orders are filled in rotation, and it requires a little time to properly prepare order and make shipment. Therefore, be just a little patient as order will be sent just as quickly as possible.

Setting Rose Bushes. Dig hole sufficiently deep and wide to permit roots of plants to be set in natural position and not doubled up. First put in several shovelfuls of well-rotted cow, stable, or chicken-manure, if possible, and mix thoroughly with soil; and then pour in a bucket of water, set plant, and press the soil tightly around roots with the hands and fill in dirt, packing around plant. Do not set plant any deeper than it originally grew; you can discover this by observing the soil-mark on the plant. Two-year-old bushes will bloom in two months after setting out. However, all the first buds should be pulled off to aid greater growth of plant. Roses need lots of water, should be fertilized every six weeks with commercial fertilizer and an occasional application of manure, and be cultivated frequently.

All our Roses are strong, field-grown and are budded stock

Prices of all Roses except Radiance and Marechal Niel.

	Each	3	6	12
1-year, strong.....	\$0 75	\$2 00	\$3 50	\$6 50
2-year, large.....	85	2 25	4 20	7 80
Prices of Pink, Red, and Shell-Pink Radiance, also Marechal Niel.				
1-year.....	\$0 85	\$2 25	\$4 20	\$7 80
2-year.....	1 00	2 70	5 00	9 50

RED RADIANCE. (HT.) Stands among red Roses without a superior. It has flowers of the same exquisite form, the same sweet perfume, as Radiance. The color is a splendid, even shade of clear red, without a trace of any other color, retaining its vividness for an unusually long time after being cut. It is a remarkable bloomer, being constantly in flower.

PINK RADIANCE. (HT.) Flowers are a beautiful shade of the richest tone of pink, darker on the inner surface of the petals than on the margins. The buds are large and very fine. It is a strong grower and exceptionally desirable. There is no finer Rose grown than this. Radiance and Red Radiance are the most popular Roses in the United States today. These grafted Radiance Roses are absolutely wonderful.

SHELL-PINK RADIANCE (Mrs. Charles Bell). (HT.) Another of the Radiance family. A distinct light shell-pink. It is a wonderful Rose, always in bloom, which is a heritage of all Radiance types.

MAMAN COCHET, PINK. (T.) Rosy pink, with shadings of silvery rose. A splendid Rose of sturdy habits. The fine buds last well when cut, are of large size, and open into full double, fragrant blooms. A medium spreading grower.

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE. (T.) Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom, and delicate fragrance as the Maman Cochet, and of such a pearly white and such exquisite shadings of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best Roses.

MME. LOMBARD. (T.) Beautiful tints of rosy bronze, fawn, and salmon. One of the old favorites that no one is willing to be without—no garden complete without them. Vigorous grower; free bloomer; spreading habit.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. (Ben.) Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, and this endearing quality, with the rich velvety crimson of its blooms, perpetuates its name among Rose-lovers. A bed of these is always bright. Strong, spreading habit.

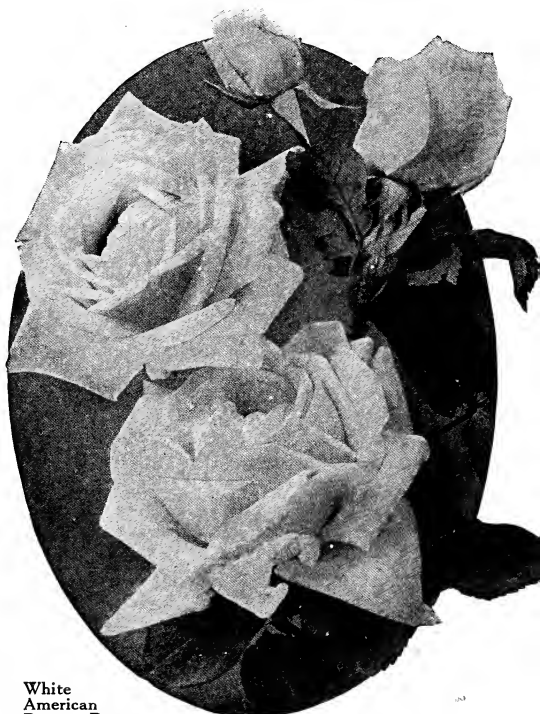
PAUL NEYRON. (HP.) Largest Rose known, even surpassing hothouse American Beauties. Deep rose-pink, full, double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong, upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

MARECHAL NIEL. (Cl.Nois.) The grand old Southern favorite, with a fragrance equaled by none. The full, double, golden yellow blooms are produced abundantly at all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers, shedding their perfume at the door. More calls for these than for all other climbers combined.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY. (HP.) Buds fine and large, usually pure white, but sometimes with a slight shading of pink on outer petals. The open flowers are of great size. A strong grower.

WHITE KILLARNEY. (HT.) Produces wonderful, long, pointed buds; the open flowers are semi-double.

KILLARNEY. A free-flowering bush of upright habit. Large, long, pointed, bright pink buds and semi-double flowers. Its size and beauty always attract attention.



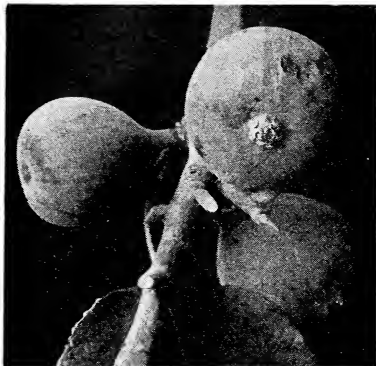
White American Beauty Roses

When ordering Rose Bushes, Fruit and Nut Trees, state time delivery is wanted

FRUIT AND NUT TREES Delivered

We cannot make delivery of any Fruit or Nut Trees before December 1, or later than March. The supply on most items frequently becomes exhausted long before the end of the season. Therefore, early ordering carries some assurance of receiving varieties desired.

In our list of fruit and nut trees we do not offer bargain-lot stock, but only the very best, dependable, budded result-producing trees. CULTURE. The same culture in a general way as given for rose bushes will apply to planting of fruit and nut trees.



Celestial Figs

FIGS

CELESTIAL. We can furnish what is known as Celestial, or Little Sugar Fig, which is the sweetest of all varieties. Ripens in midseason.

	Each	Doz.
1 to 2 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 75
2 to 3 feet.....	35	3 00
3 to 4 feet.....	50	5 00

GRAPES

IVES. Thrifty; productive; good shipper; large bunch; large berry; black, pulpy, sweet. Good for shade arbors.

CARMEN. Vigorous; free from disease; prolific; large cluster; berry medium size, black, firm, of fine quality and very rich flavor. A popular variety for Florida and the South generally.

NIAGARA. White; large; showy; splendid quality.

SCUPPERNONG. Large bronze-colored Grape; sweet, pulpy, and popular.

Price for all varieties:	Each	Doz.
1-year.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
2-year.....	55	5 50

PEACHES

JEWEL. An excellent early variety for planting throughout central and southern Florida. Fruit medium size, somewhat oblong, light yellow in color.

ANGEL. Freestone; white flesh, juicy, acid. Bears July 1.

HALL'S YELLOW. Large; yellow; freestone. July 1.

Price of Peaches on plum root:

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 65	\$6 50
3 to 4 feet.....	75	8 00

PEARS

The Pear is among our most desirable fruits.

LE CONTE. Very strong, quick grower; early bearer; large fruit. Not altogether blight-proof.

PINEAPPLE (Sand). Name adopted by American Pomological Society. An excellent preserving or canning Pear, as it holds its white color when cooked, and does not turn brown like most varieties. As an eating Pear it is fine picked when nearly fully grown and ripened in a cool, dark place. It is an absolutely certain crop in the South. Very large, juicy, and good shipper. Never known to blight; considered blight-proof.

Price of all varieties:	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 50
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 50

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS

Persimmons thrive on almost any kind of soil, even the poorest.

TANE-NASHI. Very productive, early bearer of large, conical-shaped fruit of excellent quality.

TRIUMPH. Very handsome and showy; yellowish red; smooth skin; fine quality.

Price for either:	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 50

PLUMS

Plums do well in Florida and come in bearing in a year or two.

EXCELSIOR. Strong grower; fruit medium to large; reddish purple. Ripen in May.

KELSEY. A favorite in Florida, and the largest of all Plums. Fruit heart-shaped, greenish yellow, spotted with reddish purple; rich and juicy.

TERRELL. Large, nearly round, reddish yellow fruit, wine-red when fully ripe; very fine quality. June 1.

Price of all varieties:	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
3 to 4 feet.....	55	5 50
4 to 5 feet.....	65	6 50



Stuart Pecan

PAPER-SHELL PECANS

The Pecan is an excellent shade tree and this, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant where shade is desired.

CURTIS. Tree vigorous; open growth; bears at early age. Nuts thin-shelled; cracking quality exceptionally good; plump kernel of rich quality. While nut is smaller than other varieties listed, it makes up in quantity and in cracking tests.

SCHLEY. One of the best; kernel plump; superior in quality, richness, and flavor.

STUART. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged.

Price of all varieties, 2 to 3 feet, \$1.35 ea.; \$3.75 for 3; \$6.50 for 6; \$12 per doz.

INDIAN AZALEAS

Have not been nearly so widely planted as is justified by the extreme beauty of their flowers and the ease with which they may be grown in all parts of Florida.

They are tremendously floriferous shrubs literally sheathing themselves with a shimmering mass of exquisitely formed flowers very early in the season. These profusely blooming plants are perfectly adapted to conditions in Florida and produce a color note that is in harmony with the landscape and the comfortable "feeling" of being completely at home.

They come in colors of unsurpassed brilliance, including shades of orange, yellow, lavender, white, and red.

Mention in your order the colors you desire to have.

Plants 12 to 15 inches high, well set with buds, \$1.50 each; 3 for \$4.25; 6 for \$8; 12 for \$15. All prices postpaid.



Carmen Grapes in Vineyard.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Lots of 100 and 250 delivered parcel post Lots of 500 and 1,000 f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.
No order filled for less than 100 plants

We have arranged to supply limited quantities of Strawberry Plants to our customers direct from Maryland. If you want Strawberries, the proper thing is to put out stock plants in January, February, and March, and from the runners they produce plants for setting from June to the middle of October. Runners or plants produced by the settings in June and July can be used in September and October plantings.

Strawberry Plants are hard to get started and when received be sure that you do not allow the roots to become dry.

Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet wide, and, where planted in single rows, the bed can be $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, or, if set in double rows, make bed 2 feet wide and 16 inches between the rows. Make earlier plantings in single rows, as it takes lots of work to keep the plants clean during the rainy season; which is much easier in single rows but for the later plantings, many use double rows.

Do not double the roots. Make holes deep enough to set the roots straight, and put plant in up to crown, but be sure you do not cover it even slightly. Press the soil firmly around the roots and water each plant for several days, preferably in the late afternoon.

Strawberries can be fertilized either before or after planting. We prefer to get 600 to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre under them at the time of setting. Well-rotted manure is fine for first application. The first two applications of commercial fertilizer should be two to three weeks apart, of high-grade Vegetable or Strawberry Grower, and your third application of Fruit and Vine, as soon as the plants begin to fruit, and on account of the long fruiting period the fourth application of Fruit and Vine about five to six weeks after the third application.

We plant the Missionary variety exclusively throughout the Plant City territory, having found it most satisfactory.

These plants are in Maryland, and when the order reaches there the ground may be frozen and it may be a week before the plants can be dug; therefore, figure on ten to fifteen days to make delivery, but, of course, we always take pleasure in making delivery as promptly as humanly possible.

Missionary. \$1 per 100 plants, delivered parcel post; \$2.25 for 250 plants, delivered; \$2.25 for 500 plants, f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.; \$3.75 per 1,000 plants, f. o. b. Salisbury, Md.



Plant of Missionary Strawberry

CROP ENEMIES

In growing a truck crop, it is as important to include the control of disease in your plans as it is to include fertilizer or any other important element in producing a paying crop. This is a real living fact, and we have got to recognize it whether we want to or not.

Don't get frightened; paying truck crops will always be grown in Florida, as we are geographically situated for the production of not only early but money-making crops. Where else in America can you produce vegetables as early in the spring or as late in the fall, and even throughout the winter?

Classification of Pests

From the standpoint of control, insects may be classed as: (1) Chewing insects, best controlled by placing a stomach poison on the plant likely to be eaten by the insect and (2), sucking insects, best controlled by placing a contact insecticide upon the insect itself.

Chewing Insects

Controlled by Stomach Poison Only. Use Arsenicals

Cutworms. Use poisoned mash made of 25 pounds bran, 1 pound Paris Green, $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water, and 2 quarts cheap molasses; mix the bran and Paris Green dry, add the molasses, and next the water slowly, mixing and stirring thoroughly until it falls in fine flakes when sown broadcast over the field. If the infestation is serious it will take several applications.

Worms. Use 1 to 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead powder or 2 to 3 pounds Arsenate of Lead paste to 50 gallons of water, or 1 pound of Paris Green to 50 gallons of water. Use enough water to make into a thin paste before adding to the barrel. Pyrox, which comes in paste form, is fine for this purpose, and it is simply a matter of adding 5 to 8 pounds of it to each 50 gallons of water. If you wish to use a dust—mix 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead powder with 4 pounds Hydrated Lime and apply while the plants are wet with dew, or just after a rain. Use a good duster.

Budworms. This pest starts its work when the corn is about knee high. Use 1 to 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead powder or 2 to 3 pounds of paste, or 1 pound of Paris Green to 50 gallons of water. For dusting, use 1 pound Arsenate of Lead powder to 4 pounds of Hydrated Lime, or $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Paris Green to 5 pounds Hydrated Lime.

Grasshoppers. The best control is the same poisoned bait as used for cutworms.

Mole Crickets. A little sulphur sprinkled over the seed-bed, or better, worked in before planting, acts as a deterrent, or they may be poisoned by the treatment for cutworms.

Bean Leaf-Roller. Easily controlled by the treatment recommended for worms.

Ants. Punch a hole 1 foot deep in the nest, fill with bisulphide of carbon, and fill the hole with dirt, tramping it solid. This should be done early in the morning while the ants are home. If the nest is large, make several holes. Use the carbon bisulphide full strength.

Sucking Insects and Their Control

Controlled by Contact Sprays and Dusts. Typical examples are plant-lice or aphids, red spider, thrips, and leaf-hoppers. These, through their tube-like beak, extract the vital juices from the plant until the leaf is drained and becomes curled, dry, and lifeless. They cannot be killed by stomach poisons but must be treated by direct contact asphyxiation. The best results have been had through nicotine sulphate (Black-Leaf 40) spray, and nicotine sulphate dust. Nicotine products kill in two ways: (1) by direct contact on the insect, and (2) by the gas given off from the nicotine.

In using tobacco products, do not spray or dust while the wind is blowing or while plants are wet with dew or rain. Provided the air is still, the best effects are obtained in the driest, hottest part of the day.

Aphis or Lice. Use Black-Leaf 40 at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to 50 gallons of water. If dusting is desirable, use any good nicotine dust at the rate of 20 to 40 pounds per acre, depending upon the size of the plants.

Thrips. The same remedy (nicotine) used for lice seems to be the only effective treatment for thrips; however, you need plenty of pressure to force the insecticide well down in the flower parts as the thrips are well sheltered in the blossom.

Leaf-Hopper. The remedy recommended for lice is the only method that will control this leaf-hopper.

Red Spider. Red spider does not thrive where there is plenty of moisture, such as rain or overhead irrigation and it is very sensitive to sulphur. Use lime-sulphur solution (32 to 34 degrees Baumé) at the rate of 3 quarts lime-sulphur solution to 50 gallons of water. Or make a solution by using 1 pound of dusting sulphur to 15 gallons of water. If dusting is preferred, use Niagara Sulfo-dust or your own dust by using 1 pound hydrated lime to 10 pounds clear dusting sulphur.

Citrus Rust Mites. An application of Sulfo-dust or lime-sulphur solution, made just before the insects become abundant, is the most effective control.

Citrus White Flies. Spray citrus trees in the fall to kill white fly and to remove sooty mold. Use Emulso, 1 gallon to 50 gallons of water on orange and grapefruit and 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water on tangerines. Sometimes an application is needed in the spring, especially in those groves that were not sprayed with Emulso in the fall or winter. For spring spraying use Emulso, 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water, on oranges and grapefruit and 1 gallon to 75 gallons of water on tangerines.

PLANT DISEASES

Most of the plant diseases that the trucker has to control by sprays are simple problems after their nature is once understood. They are largely caused by microscopic plants called fungi. These fungi produce seeds or spores for the purpose of reproducing the fungus. The spores are spread in rain-spatter or dew-drip from the diseased spots to healthy parts of the truck plant. The spores germinate in dew or rain, send their roots down into the crop plant, and in a few days a diseased spot appears where the spore germinated. In a very short time spores are produced in these new diseased spots and then a crop of spores are ready to infect new leaves or parts of the crop plant that has not yet been infected. A diseased spot may act as a source of infection for months. In certain types of diseases, a single spot may spread gradually and eventually consume the entire plant. With other diseases the infected area may remain small in size but liberate millions of spores that are capable of spreading the disease to other plants.

Seed-Bed. Here is where your control should begin. Many of our common diseases are spread from the seed-bed to the field, as the young and tender plants do not possess much resistance to diseases. In preparing your seed-beds, it is a good thing to work a little sulphur into the soil. The cost is negligible and does no harm; on the other hand it stimulates plant-growth, tends to sterilize the soil somewhat, and is also a deterrent to many harmful insects. On account of the crowded conditions, these diseases are easily contracted and still more easily transferred from one plant to another. Once a plant becomes infected it cannot be cured but in some cases can be arrested. Keep the seed-beds healthy by spraying or dusting regularly.

Damping-Off. This is the most important seed-bed disease and it can be controlled easily. Damping-off is a fungous disease that is markedly affected by weather conditions and drainage. Damp, rainy, or cloudy weather is favorable for the development of this fungus which spreads from plant to plant in dew-drip and rain-splatter. With dry weather and sunshine this disease cannot thrive. When plants are affected by this disease, they look as if scalded all over and appear as though some insects had gnawed them off to the ground. Stir the soil frequently and wherever the plants are too thick, thin them out. Plenty of air and sunshine is a good treatment. Spray or dust every three or four days. Frequent applications of a good fungicide dust will prevent this disease and will also repel some of the insect pests. This is the cheapest method of control. Use Niagara D-6. If chewing insects are present use Pyrox or Bordeaux Mixture.

Rusts. These are the most damaging fungous diseases found in the field. They have their beginning from a minute spore or seed that can be spread from plant to plant by the wind, tools, stock, people, or by other means. Sometimes the disease is evenly distributed throughout a planting but usually it is found in certain sections of the field. It spreads rapidly over the entire field in rainy weather. When the fungus spore falls upon the leaf it germinates and the germ-tube penetrates the tissues and takes root. In a few days a disease spot appears and the rust fungus begins to mature spores of the same kind. While the spores are being produced, the fungus continues to spread in the leaf tissues, hence the diseased area becomes larger hourly, and finally the entire leaf or fruit tissue is destroyed. Once this disease is started it is very difficult to control it satisfactorily. Spray or dust whether you think you need it or not. Use either Bordeaux Mixture spray or copper lime dust—Niagara D-6, Cucumber and all vine crops and tomatoes are probably the heaviest sufferers.

The nail-head rust is a serious type and very destructive. It affects tomatoes and peppers, forming on the fruit a brown sunken spot or scab about the size of a six-penny nail-head. About your only chance with this rust is prevention. By no means wait until you see signs of the disease because much of the damage will have been done although it may not be visible.

Blight. There are several kinds of blight. Bacterial blight, or wilt, fungus blight, and sclerotium blight are probably the most prominent kinds. The first symptoms noticed is that the lower leaves turn pale, finally become very yellow, and usually dry up from the tip as though suffering from drought. These fungi get in the sap-ducts of the plant and clog them so that the plant dies from drought effects. Dry weather seems to be a very favorable condition, and as this fungus attacks the plant from the soil, either at the base of the stem or at some of the larger roots, it is useless to spray the tops of the plants. About the only way a fungicide would be of any help, and that is of very questionable value, would be to spray or sprinkle on the soil about the stem, using ammoniacal solution of copper-carbonate. Use 1 quart of stock mixture to 5 gallons of water, applying treatment once a week. If the fungus has made entrance into the tissues of the plants this treatment will be of no avail. Bordeaux Mixture may also be used. Long rotation of crops is the only satisfactory prevention. In some sections of California it is claimed that this blight is controlled by the use of 300 pounds of sulphur per acre for the first year and 100 per year thereafter. Tomato, eggplant, pepper, and potatoes and other solanaceous plants are the greatest sufferers.

Bordeaux Mixture. This fungicide is to the trucker what iodine is to the doctor. It is used for many plant ills, either with an insecticide or alone. Many prefer to purchase factory-prepared Bordeaux Mixture, as it is sometimes inconvenient to make up a uniform mixture of this spray, due to the lack of proper equip-

ment. With fairly accurate scales and measures, Bordeaux can be made at home. Usually the 4-4-50 formula is the standard mixture. The first figure mentioned always means the amount of bluestone (copper sulphate) in pounds, the second figure refers to the amount of lime in pounds, and the last figure represents the amount of water in gallons. Bordeaux Mixture can be combined with almost any kind of spray material, such as Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green and Black-Leaf 40, but never with any of the Sulphur sprays. Combinations of these can be made with safety. For example, if you have three plant troubles, say rust (a disease), lice (a sucking insect), and worms (a chewing insect), proceed in the mixing as follows: after you have 50 gallons of Bordeaux Mixture made up, you could add Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green and in case you have lice you could add Black-Leaf 40 to the mixture. In making this combination use same proportions as if you were making them up alone, they will not conflict with each other. The 4-4-50 Bordeaux Mixture is standard, but if wanted a little stronger a 5-5-50 formula may be used.

How to Make: In making Bordeaux at home it is best to have two barrels of 50 gallons capacity each; fill each barrel half full of water. If you want to make a 4-4-50 solution, dissolve 8 pounds of bluestone in one barrel and 8 pounds of hydrated or rock lime in the other, and after thorough stirring add enough water to fill each of the barrels. Now you have sufficient stock for two barrels of spray, and you, of course, use equal amounts out of each stock. For example, if you have a 5-gallon sprayer you would use $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of the milk of lime and $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of your bluestone stock. If you wanted a 5-5-50 solution, of course, you would use 10 pounds of each of bluestone and lime. If these stock solutions are not mixed they can be kept indefinitely, but when the two solutions are once mixed, forming a complete Bordeaux Mixture, it must be used the same day it is made, as it loses its strength when left over night. When you are combining these stocks be sure to stir thoroughly each time before mixing, and if you do not have a good strainer on your sprayer, use a very fine sieve or cheesecloth.

The Control of Insects and Diseases Affecting Citrus Trees

The following spray and dust schedule is, of course, general, but if followed and the work is thoroughly done, the grower can be assured of a clean crop of fruit and healthy trees as far as insects and diseases are concerned.

The first spraying of the year on grapefruit is for scab. This application should be 3-3-50 Bordeaux Mixture with **Emulso** added, 1 to 50 or 65 and should be put on just before any new growth appears. This prevents scab and kills scale and white flies.

The next application is also to prevent scab on grapefruit, especially on the fruit; it also checks very early melanose infection. Use a 3-3-50 Bordeaux Mixture, adding **Emulso**, 1 to 100. This spraying should be done just after the petals have fallen. During the month of April watch for rust mites, especially on grapefruit and mature Valencia oranges, and if found, dust with **Sulfodust**.

If melanose was present the past season on either oranges or grapefruit, spray during the last two weeks in April or before May 10. Use 3-3-50 Bordeaux Mixture adding **Emulso** 1 to 65. This application prevents melanose, stem-end rot, ammoniation, and also kills white fly and scale insects. All trees on which Bordeaux Mixture was used during the spring should by all means be sprayed with **Emulso** some time in late June or the first ten days of July, 1 to 65, adding $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons lime-sulphur solution to 100 gallons if rust mites are present. If Bordeaux-oil was not used during the spring for scab or melanose, an application of **Emulso** and soluble sulphur is usually advisable in May, unless white flies and scale were thoroughly removed in the fall.

After the May application of **Emulso**, watch for rust mites, and if found to be abundant, dust with **Sulfodust**. In ordinary seasons dusting should be done in June and in July or August. The development of the rust mite, however, depends upon weather conditions. Between the first of October and the last of January a thorough application of **Emulso** should be made of at 1 to 50 strength. This will rid the trees of white flies, scales, and smut. If fruit is still on the trees, add $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons lime-sulphur solution to 100 gallons of water.

Be on the lookout for rust mites throughout December and January, particularly on the Valencias and grapefruit, and, if found, dust with **Sulfodust**.

INSECTICIDES

F. O. B. Plant City, except single pounds, which are prepaid

It is worse than false economy to try to grow a truck crop without the use of insecticides and fungicides. The successful growers know the importance of this very essential feature in producing paying truck crops.

Arsenate of Lead Powder. This combination of arsenic and lead, both deadly poisons, is one of our greatest insecticides. Great quantities are used as a dry dust, and when so used, as a rule, there is nothing added to it. Arsenate of Lead Powder will not burn the tenderest plant, as a rule. It can also be added to liquids and applied as a spray. Use from 1 to 2 pounds of powder to 50 gallons water. Lb. 35c.; 4 lbs. \$1; 24 lbs. \$4.80; 48 lbs. \$9; 100 lbs. \$18.

Paris Green. A combination of arsenic and copper that can be applied as a spray or used as a dry powder poison. Can also be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture, which makes an excellent combination insecticide and fungicide for certain crops. For leaf-eating insects there is nothing more effective than Paris Green, but there is danger of burning the plants and great care must be exercised when it is used.

In a spray use 1 pound Paris Green and 4 to 5 pounds of Hydrated Lime to 50 gallons of water; for dusting use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound Paris Green to 5 pounds Hydrated Lime. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 35c.; lb. 60c.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 14 lbs. \$5.60; 28 lbs. \$10.50; 100 lbs. \$30.

Quick Bordeaux Mixture. A mixture of lime and bluestone sufficiently proportioned and ready for use immediately after adding water. A wonderful rust preventive if used in time. Carried in 5 and 10-pound packages. Ten pounds makes 50 gallons of spray. 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.85.

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate). Great quantities of Bluestone are used in Florida each year in our most important fungicides. It is a sure cure for citrus dieback and ammoniation. Lb. 20c.; 10 lbs. 90c.; 25 lbs. \$2; 100 lbs. \$7.50; 500-lbs. (bbl.) \$35.

Bisulphide of Carbon. Best thing known for ridding grain of weevils, and excellent for killing ants, grasshoppers, etc., and for destroying vermin. Sold in gallon cans only, \$3.

Bug Death. Is absolutely harmless to human beings and animals, but as the name indicates, it is sure death to all bugs and to all leaf-eating insects. It does not injure plants as many other insecticides do. Lb. 25c.; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.

Carbolineum (Protexol). A wonderful insecticide and germicide for many uses. Fine for ridding poultry-yards and houses of vermin, hogs of lice, etc.; keeps rats from gnawing holes in corncribs; corn treated before planted will not be molested by crows; a splendid fly remedy; a paint for bee-hives that insures against both moths and ants; protects shade and fruit trees against insects; cures cancerous growths, gummosis, root rot, etc., on citrus trees; a great preservative of wooden fence-posts, canvas feed-bags, ropes, nets, etc.; prevents dampness of cement, concrete, brick, and stone. In gallon cans, \$1.75.

Beet Brand Insect Powder. Kills bedbugs, ants, and roaches. Small pkg. 10c.; medium size 25c.; large size 50c.

Fenole. A stainless liquid insecticide especially for household use. It kills roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes, and flies. Occasional spraying of Fenole in crevices and cracks around kitchen sink, wood boxes, and everywhere else that insects may have their hiding-places, will keep your premises free from these pests. Fenole can be sprayed on beds, bed-clothing, delicate fabrics, linens, and curtains with the absolute assurance that there will be no staining or injury whatever. The Midget will be found a convenient little sprayer. Full directions on each package. Pints and quarts postpaid, gallons not mailable. Pt. 60c.; qt. \$1; gal. \$3.

Tobacco Dust. High-grade strong snuff, not the ground stems usually sold for tobacco dust, which are absolutely useless as an insecticide. Lb. 15c.; 10 lbs. 65c.; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$5.

Lime-Sulphur Solution. (32 to 34 degrees Baumé.) Can be used as separate sulphur spray or in combination with many other materials but not with Bordeaux Mixture. Used for mites and spiders of many kinds including those on citrus. It is quite effective against citrus scab. For bearing trees use 1 gal'on to 40 gallons of water. On vegetables or tender plants, use from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to 100 gallons of water. 1-gal. can 65c.; 5 gals. \$2.45; $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. (30 gals.) 30c. per gal.; bbl. (50 gals.) 22c. per gal.

Sulphur. Clear dusting Sulphur is the proper kind to use for dusting for insect control. It is light and fluffy and can be used as a dry dust or as a solution. To make a solution of it, take 3

or 4 pounds of it and add just enough water to make a paste; then pour the paste into a barrel of water. Sulphur is the most effective control for red spider, rust mites, and many other insects. Lb. 15c.; 10 lbs. 50c.; 25 lbs. \$1; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.15; ton \$58.

Sulphur (for agricultural purposes). We do not feel that the full value of the use of sulphur on our Florida soil has been fully realized. California, we understand, is a heavy user of sulphur on her soils. Sulphur seems to be readily utilized by plants as stimulating food, increasing the size and the number of nodules, and also transforming latent potash and phosphates into available plant-food. In addition to the fertilizer value, it seems to destroy the spores of many fungi and larvæ of injurious insects in the soil. It prevents potato scab, wire worms, nematodes, etc. California uses 300 pounds to the acre first year, and 100 pounds per year thereafter. 100 lbs. \$2.50; ton \$45.

Whale-Oil Soap. Used largely for white fly, mites, San José scale, thrip, and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage and a spray which can be used very effectively many times in keeping the rabbits from eating beans and other vegetables. Use from 5 to 10 pounds Whale-Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water. 1-lb. bar 30c.; 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$12.

EMULSO

Emulso is a fine smooth white oil emulsion of heavy consistency. Mixed perfectly with any kind of water, lime-sulphur solution, Bordeaux Mixture, Nicotine Sulphate, or any other spray which is desirable in combination with oil emulsions. It will keep indefinitely and remain absolutely uniform under extreme conditions. Emulso contains a minimum of 65 per cent of petroleum oils, a large part of which is of a heavy grade. No oil emulsion surpasses Emulso in effectiveness. Emulso and all the Peninsular Chemical Company products which we handle are backed by an expert field service which puts at the growers' command years of insecticide experience. You are invited to use this service.

Price of Emulso: Gal. \$1; 5 gals. \$4.50; 10 gals. \$7.50; 30 gals. \$18; 50 gals. \$25.

Niagara Dust Mixtures

F. O. B. Plant City

All Niagara dusting materials are first finely ground and then bolted through silk cloth before being mixed. This assures absolute uniformity. They are manufactured in Jacksonville, Fla., and distributed through all of our stores.

Sulfodust. The superfine sulphur with spreader. This is the most effective and economical dust obtainable for the control of rust mites, red spiders, and certain fungous diseases. The spreader prevents packing and lumping, and insures more uniform distribution. Packed in 100-lb. double bags. 5 lbs. 35c.; 10 lbs. 50c.; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$3.25; ton \$60.

A-1 Nicotine Dust. Contains 3 per cent actual nicotine, equivalent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent "Black Leaf 40." This is the best material obtainable for aphids and thrip control. 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 25 lbs. \$5.25; 50 lbs. \$10; 100 lbs. \$18; ton \$340.

D-6 Copper-Lime Dust. The standard dust mixture for rust and blight control on celery, cucumbers, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, watermelons, etc. Contains 20 per cent dehydrated copper sulphate. 5 lbs. \$1; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$5; 100 lbs. \$7.85; ton \$147.

D-20 Copper-Lime Arsenate Dust. Contains 20 per cent dehydrated copper sulphate and 20 per cent calcium arsenate and is used on hardy plants such as tomatoes, etc., for control of worms and rust. 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$3.50; 50 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$10.85; ton \$197.

Pyrox

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

the triple-duty spray

Kills Bugs — Controls Diseases — Improves Foliage

Pyrox is the best insurance we know of for flowers, shrubs, fruits, and vegetables—in fact, most things that grow. Not only does Pyrox kill the insects and check the diseases that menace plant-life, but it also helps to produce bigger and healthier plants by stimulating the growth of the leaves through which plants take 80 per cent of their nourishment. Twenty-five years' successful use and tests by agricultural experiment stations throughout the country prove this.



Pyrox is widely used in Florida for tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage, eggplants, cucumbers, celery, peppers, beans, squash, melons, cantaloupes, grapes, strawberries, and other small fruits, as well as for all kinds of flowers and shrubs. Its popularity is shown by the fact that our Pyrox sales have steadily increased year by year.

Pyrox is a smooth, creamy paste that mixes readily with water. One pound makes 15 quarts of full-strength spray. It goes further than ordinary sprays because it does not clog, passing easily through the finest nozzle.

Once it has thoroughly dried, Pyrox sticks to a plant like paint. Even the hardest rain will not wash it off.

Ease of application, economy of use, and proven effectiveness recommend Pyrox to the home gardener and the produce-grower alike.

Send for the Pyrox Spray Guide.

1-lb. jar.....	\$0 50	50-lb. drum.....	\$10 75
5-lb. drum.....	1 75	100-lb. keg.....	15 50
10-lb. drum.....	3 00	300-lb. barrel....	43 50
25-lb. drum.....	6 25		

These advantages have earned leadership for Pyrox:

1. A powerful fungicide
2. Quick-acting insecticide
3. Saves time in mixing
4. Easier to apply
5. Goes far, no waste, saves money
6. Sticks to the plants for weeks
7. Improves foliage
8. Increases yield

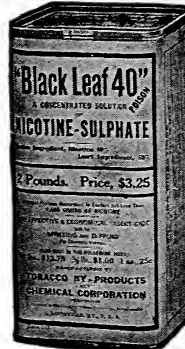
"Black Leaf 40" 40% NICOTINE

Kills Aphis

Prepaid

The Standard Contact Insecticide

For the control of aphis, thrips, leaf-hoppers, and other soft-bodied sucking insects. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Safe on fruit, foliage, and buds.



EFFECTIVE on—

Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Cucumbers. Crops often reduced in yield and grade or even destroyed by the melon aphis (also called "melon louse," "green fly," etc.).

Onions. Crop occasionally destroyed by the onion thrips (also known as "onion louse," "white blight," etc.).

Tomatoes and Potatoes. Plants weakened and killed by potato aphis ("red and green lice").

Eggplants, Peppers, Peas, Cabbages, etc. Often "fail" because of preventable attacks of soft-bodied sucking insects.

Ornamentals. Often severely injured by aphis, thrips, leaf-hoppers.

"Black Leaf 40"

Can be mixed with other sprays, as Lead Arsenate, Lime-Sulfur, Pyrox, etc., hence saving the time and expense of separate applications.

1-oz. bottle (makes 6 gallons spray).....	\$0 35
½-lb. glass (makes 40 to 50 gallons).....	1 25
2-lb. tin (makes 160 to 200 gallons).....	3 50
10-lb. tin (makes 800 to 1,000 gallons).....	13 50

Write us for complete spray calendar



Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

AN INVESTMENT PAYING WONDERFUL RETURNS

Mulford Cultures contain millions of nitrogen-fixing bacteria which, when properly applied, form nodules on the roots of legume plants. These bacteria gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to the crops, thereby increasing your yields.

Succeeding crops are also benefited by the nitrogen remaining in the root nodules after the legume crop is harvested or plowed under.

Mulford Cultures are applied with the seed at planting-time. They cannot harm crops, soil, or live stock. Their use requires no skill or experience. Follow the easy directions in each package.

Successful inoculation depends largely upon the quality of the cultures used for that purpose. That is why we recommend Mulford Cultures, which are scientifically prepared and tested by experts in the biological laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company with the same exacting care as Mulford Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, etc., which are standard all over the world. The sealed bottles insure purity.

Literature sent upon request.

Mulford Cultures are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed, at following prices, including postage:

20-bushel size.....	\$8 00
5-bushel size.....	2 25
2-bushel size.....	1 00
1-bushel size.....	60

Garden Size (composite culture for Beans, Peas, Lima Beans, and Sweet Peas), 35c.

Cowpeas
Soy Beans
Peanuts
Velvet Beans
Sweet Peas

Garden Peas
Garden Beans
Lima Beans
Beggarweed
and others

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate.

SEMESAN Delivered

Give your seed the advantage over unfavorable weather and costly blighting diseases. Will damp, wet weather or destructive seed and plant diseases destroy half or more of the crop you have spent so much time and effort planting? Will your crop mature so late that you won't realize the best price for it? The treatments cost only from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 cent per pound of seed. Easily applied in either dust or liquid form. Harmless to the seed-germ but deadly to the diseases that rob you of your crops and profits.

Semesan is recommended by Government experts, agricultural colleges, county agents and large growers in every section of the country.

SEND FOR CROP BOOKLETS

Semesan. This is a dust. However, it can be made into a liquid, or used either as a dust or liquid, which acts primarily as a disinfectant by preventing the development of, or entirely killing disease bacteria and fungous molds, or other parasites which subsist on seeds or plants, and for the treatment of all manner of vegetable seeds.

Semesan Bel, New Improved. Used for control of scab and various potato diseases in dust or liquid form, liquid preferable. It is recommended that potatoes be treated whole, and after cutting the seed, dry it for twenty-four hours before planting to heal cut surfaces.

Owing to climatic conditions throughout the South and the lack of thoroughness on the part of many planters, neither the manufacturers, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. or Kilgore Seed Company, give any guarantee as to disease control or prevention of premature rotting of seed-pieces or crop-yields, and the Kilgore Seed Company is instructed not to sell unless buyer is agreeable to purchase under these conditions.

SEMESAN DELIVERED

For treatment of beans, peas, cabbage, eggplant, pepper, and all manner of vegetable seeds.

Each package has complete directions.

2 ozs...\$0 50	5 lbs. \$13 00
8 ozs... 1 60	25 lbs. 62 50
1 lb.... 2 75	50 lbs. 122 50

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL

For the treatment of potatoes, controlling various diseases of this crop. Each package has complete directions.

1 lb...\$1 75	50 lbs. \$72 50
5 lbs. 8 00	100 lbs. 140 00
25 lbs. 37 50	

BAYER DUST

Seed Disinfectant

For Potatoes, Vegetables, and Corn

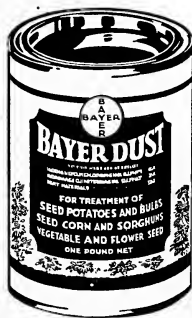
Delivered

Now you can disinfect your seed before you plant it, and so help to prevent the costly diseases that lower germination, reduce yield, and cut growing profits.

Bayer Dust, the new organic mercury seed-disinfectant, is easily and quickly applied, and its cost is less than $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound of seed.

Bayer Dust treated seed permits of earlier planting, produces sturdy plants, larger yields, and better quality crop. Three years of practical use has proved its value to thousands of growers.

For Corn and Vegetables. Simply place the seed in any dry jar, drum, or discarded butter-churn. Add the required Bayer Dust and shake or roll container for two or three minutes. Then plant the seed. One pound of Bayer Dust treats 6 bushels of seed.



For Potatoes. Use as an instantaneous dip. Simply dip the potatoes in a mixture of Bayer Dust and water, dry and plant. No more two-hour soaking is required. No danger of injury to cut or sprouted seed-pieces. Easier, quicker, and better than old methods. One pound of Bayer Dust treats 15 bushels of potatoes.

FULL DIRECTIONS ON EVERY PACKAGE

4 ozs. 50 cts.; 1b. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8; 25 lbs. \$37.50.



Higher Prices for Your Crop

.... This Amazing New Method of Plant Protection gets you *Higher* prices for Larger and *Quicker* Crops such as cantaloupes, cucumbers, squash, watermelons, and various others that are planted in hills and not over 6 to 8 inches high.

You can add to your next year's profit with Hotkaps. They cost but a fraction over a penny each.

One man can "set" 3,000 Hotkaps per day. They not only bring you higher prices, but are a method of crop insurance—against the danger of the elements.

Prices per roll (1,000 Hotkaps), \$12; (5,000 Hotkaps), \$57.50 delivered. Write for interesting pamphlet or order today.

Germäco
Hotkaps

LAST year thousands of growers added to the value of their vine crops by using Germäco HOTKAPS—shown above. This remarkable invention consists of a scientifically constructed wax paper cone that you place over each plant. Thus they are miniature hothouses that protect plants from frost, wind, rain, insects and ground crusting.

HOTKAPS not only protect plants, but make them grow *bardier* and *faster*. Thus you get a greater crop production to market earlier for higher prices!

Hotkap Setters. Not absolutely necessary but a labor- and time-saving device for setting Hotkaps accurately and quickly into the ground. Price, \$2.50 each, postpaid.

SPRAYERS

Prepaid

The lack of first-class spraying equipment is false economy. You simply cannot afford not to consider this feature as one of the absolute necessities in growing successful truck crops in many instances. You are in the business to succeed, so what's the use trying to get away from the very thing on which may depend the success of your year's work?

The Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pump

Made with galvanized or copper tank and equipped with brass spray pump, with large air-chamber, brass ball valves, solid plunger and patent agitator.

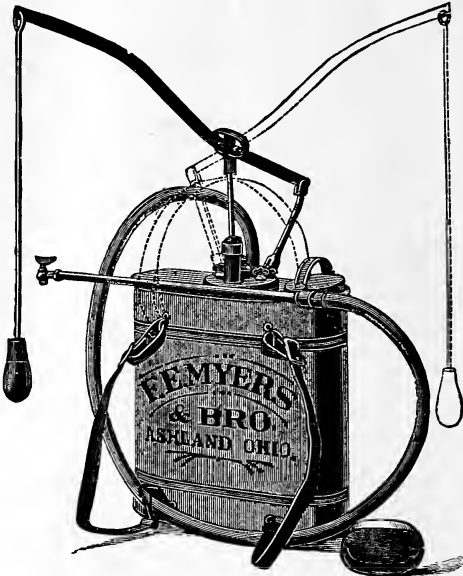
Knapsack Spray Pumps are used for spraying many kinds of plants, distributing disinfectants, and similar service. Myers Knapsack Pumps have and are being used extensively by the United States Government, large corporations, municipalities, and individuals in sanitary work of every description, while gardeners, truckmen, and those who raise tobacco, cotton, and similar crops find them exceptionally useful and handy in their spraying work.

Myers Perfect Knapsack Pumps are complete in every respect and ready to spray. They are made with either galvanized or copper tanks which hold 5 gallons. Tanks are heavily soldered, and are fitted with tight lid and strainer. Pumps are made of brass with large air-chamber, brass cylinders, brass ball valves, patent agitator, 5 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose, and iron pipe extension. Lever can be shifted from right to left, and shoulder straps are provided for carrying.

This is one of the most dependable Sprayers ever made. No loss of time pumping up; little to get out of order.

No. 330. Galvanized Spray Pump, fitted with 5 feet of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose and Bordeaux Spray nozzle. **Price \$12.50.**

No. 331. Copper Knapsack Spray Pump, complete with hose and Bordeaux nozzle. **Price \$18.**
Do not use sulphur in copper tank.



Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pump

The Myers O. K. Cog-Gear Spray Pump

Has malleable iron base, mechanical agitator, solid brass ram plunger, ground bevel valve and seat, and is mounted complete with 50 gallon barrel.

Fig. 1570 illustrates the O. K. Spray Pump mounted on barrel, complete with hose, pipe extension, nozzle, and mechanical agitator. The cylinder is what is known as a ram plunger, made of a solid brass tube with a closed end, which passes through a circular hemp packing, which adapts it for pumping hot, cold, or any kind of mixture. The packing gland is adjusted by means of two heavy bolts, with which all wear can readily be taken up. The valve and seat are made of ordinary brass ground in a bevel shape.

Another special feature of this Pump is that by removing two bolts the valves can be readily taken out and repaired. The air-chamber is made of a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch steel tube. The cog-gear handle enables the operator to carry a pressure of 200 pounds or more if necessary.

No. R299B. Outfit as above, complete with one lead of 15 feet of 7-ply discharge hose, 8-foot iron pipe extension, and Fembro Fig. 1290 nozzle, **\$41.**

Fig. 1570, No. R299C. Same with two leads of 15-feet $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hose, two 8-foot iron pipe extensions, and two Fig. 1290 nozzles, **\$48.** Price includes barrel and skids.



The Myers O. K. Cog-Gear Spray Pump.
Fig. 1570

Myers Portable Sprayer

Made for general use as a handy outfit about the home, greenhouse, or orchard. The pump is fitted with cog-gear handle and dasher agitator. The pump is securely attached to the tank by means of a clamp connected direct to the channel iron that surrounds the top of the tank held in position by one thumb-screw. The handle can be located at any point desired.

No. R336B. Complete as shown in Fig. 1614, with dasher agitator, 15 foot $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 5-ply discharge hose, 8-foot extension, and Vermorel Nozzle. **Price \$26.**



Myers Portable Sprayer. Fig. 1614

Myers Knapsack Spray Parts

Postpaid

Pump alone (no fastenings).....	\$6 50
Tank alone (no fastenings) copper.....	11 00
Tank alone (no fastenings) galvanized.....	5 00
3-foot painted iron extension rods.....	60
Fig. 1380—45-degree bend, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pipe thread.....	40
Large rubber gaskets.....	15
Leather cups.....	10
Small leather connection washers.....	02
Rubber hose (5-foot all connections).....	1 85
No. 1559. 45-degree nozzle, fine for spraying under-side of leaf as well as top-side.....	70
No. 550. Cyclone side outlet nozzle, spray up or down, making fine mist.....	60
No. 1290. Straight nozzle.....	60
No. 2097. Regular Bordeaux nozzle.....	1 00
Complete set shoulder straps.....	1 50
No. 466. Handle, cast, to use by hand.....	50
Brass Bushing Nut for piston rod.....	35
Lever, wrought iron.....	60
Wood handle and rod.....	50
Ball valves, brass.....	35
Piston rod for plunger.....	40
Thumb screws.....	30



VERMOREL SPRAYERS

The Master of All Man-Power
Sprayers and Dusters

OUR GUARANTEE: Get your money back if Vermorel Sprayers and Dusters do not perform the best service you ever saw. High priced? No, price not half as high as the quality and efficiency

Vermorel Knapsack Sprayer

SPRAYER PERFECTION ITSELF

Vermorel Eclair No. 1 is a marvel of French ingenuity, a revelation to fruit-growers and truckers. The most perfect Hand Sprayer ever invented and is in a class by itself. We wish to draw your attention to a few of the features of this winner.

First: It is extremely compact in construction, which enables it to be carried around with the greatest ease, its weight being only fourteen pounds.

Second: Its mechanism is simplicity and efficiency itself, thus insuring a uniform and maintained pressure, a constant agitation of the fluids, and a thorough distribution of the spray in an all-enveloping mist that reaches every spot.

Third: There are no pump troubles with the Vermorel. All the usual annoyances caused by corrosion, wear of metal, or cup leather plungers are eliminated in this wonderful model, a small diaphragm being the main working part of the pump, and this will stand the wear of many years. The stress-bearing parts of this pump are of machined brass and specially treated heavy rubber.

In the Vermorel there are no annoying waits; the sprayer does not have to be placed on the ground while pumping is done. The tank is elliptical in shape and concaved on one side, which allows it to fit snugly against the back. It is supported by two leather straps, which distribute the weight evenly over both shoulders, thus allowing the operator the free use of both hands. A forty-pound pressure is maintained by an occasional stroke of the lever which is placed at the right-hand side. **Price \$20.**

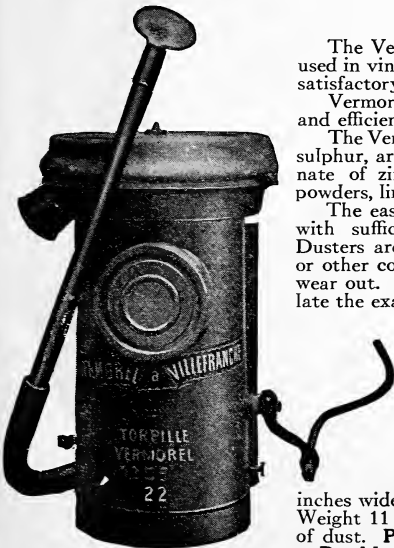
VERMOREL SPRAYER PARTS

Postpaid

No. 1. Nozzle Caps, either fine or medium.....	\$0 20	No. 34. Hose, 31 1/2 inches—no fixtures.....	\$0 85
No. 4. Adjusting Nut.....	15	No. 38. Strainer for Tank.....	1 00
No. 9. Diaphragm Screw.....	10	No. 40. Cover for Tank.....	1 25
No. 10. Valve Screws.....	10	No. 41. Rubber Gasket for Cover.....	30
No. 11. Shaft-Bearing Screw.....	10	No. 48. Rubber Washer for Part 5.....	05
No. 13. Valve-Rubber or Leather.....	10	No. 49. Spring for Regulating Nozzle.....	10
No. 15. Bearing-Rod Complete.....	1 15	No. 51. Leather Nozzle-Washer.....	05
No. 16. Plate for Bearing-Rod.....	50	No. 53. Hooks for Vent-Caps.....	10
No. 17. Diaphragm, Rubber or Leather.....	50	No. 64. Pair Leather Straps.....	1 25
No. 18. 18-inch Extension Rod.....	85	No. 108. Double Nozzle. Greatest velocity and range. Penetrates the thickest foliage. Will spray in opposite directions at same time, or can be set at any angle.....	2 00
No. 21. Shaft-bearing Cap.....	45	Special Extension Rod furnished with the special double nozzle and spring lever shut-off in place of the "T" cut-off; insures quick action.....	5 00
No. 26. Vermorel Nozzle.....	1 25	No. 116. Brass Strainer for rod handle.....	50
No. 27. Vermorel Double Nozzle.....	2 00	Repair Wrench for Valve Seats.....	1 25
No. 28. Hose Fitting.....	60		
No. 29. Automatic Shut-off Rod, without Nozzle.....	3 00		
No. 29B. Automatic Shut-off Rod, with Double Nozzle.....	5 00		
No. 32B. 32-Degree Angle Extension.....	85		

Vermorel Dusters

Postpaid



Single-Action Vermorel Duster

The Vermorel Dusters, like the Vermorel Sprayer, are of French design, and are principal Dusters used in vineyards of France. By the most rigid test in America, they have proved to be one of the most satisfactory man-operated Dusters that have ever been invented.

Vermorel Dusters are the essence of simplicity in construction and operation. The ease in operation and efficiency in its work are great outstanding features of these wonderful French model machines.

The Vermorel Dusters will handle all manner of dust such as sulphur, arsenate mixtures, arsenate of lead or calcium, arsenate of zinc, paris green, all kinds of bordeaux mixture, powders, lime, tobacco dust, nicotine dust, and various others.

The easy stroke of the lever gives a uniform flow of dust with sufficient force to thoroughly penetrate. Vermorel Dusters are of the bellows type, have no wheels, cogs, belts or other complicated noise-making construction to grind and wear out. Equipped with screen and adjusting slide to regulate the exact flow desired.

Our Guarantee. If you need a result-producing Duster, buy the Vermorel, try it two or three days, and if it is not the most efficient man-power Duster you ever saw and entirely satisfactory, box it up and return to us at our expense. Write us saying it won't do the work and your money will be refunded without a word, and the adjustment is not made in France, but by Kilgore Seed Co.

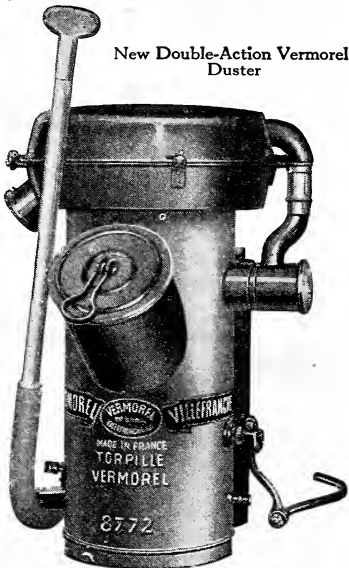
Single-Action Vermorel Duster. Size 12 inches wide by 16 inches long; hose and tube length 4 1/2 feet. Weight 11 pounds, capacity about 6 quarts or 8 to 10 pounds of dust. **Price \$15.**

Double-Action Vermorel Duster. Same capacity as the Single Action Duster only built a little larger and slightly heavier and being double action gives a continuous flow of dust. This is the best type for seed-beds or where plants are close together, but where plants are some distance apart the Single Action would be best, as it gives an intermittent flow. **Price \$20.**

VERMOREL DUSTER PARTS

Postpaid

No. 1. Bellows for Single-Action Duster.....	\$1 25	No. 35. Spreader for Duster.....	\$0 20
No. 1. Bellows for Double-Action Duster.....	1 25	No. 36. Hose for Duster.....	1 00



New Double-Action Vermorel Duster

Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers

Postpaid



For spraying small trees, all manner of truck, and handling disinfectants of every description.

This Sprayer is made with a heavy lock seam riveted tank, the capacity of which is 3½ gallons. Equipped with 2 feet of 5-ply Hose, Auto-Spray Nozzle, Carrying-Strap, Auto-Pop Shutoff and 2-foot Extension Rod with each machine.

The nozzle has a strainer screen which prevents the sediment from clogging the discharge aperture in the nozzle. The Brown Sprayer is the very best compressed-air type made, and will give efficient service.

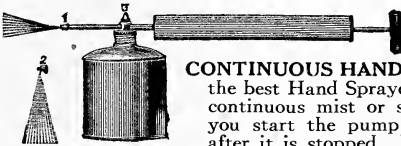
Auto-Spray No. 1, Brass Tank.....\$9 75
Auto-Spray No. 1 D, Galvanized Tank..... 6 75

BROWN SPRAYER PARTS (Postpaid)

Tank only, brass.....	\$6 00
Tank only, galvanized.....	3 50
Hose with wire coil.....	65
Galvanized Extension Pipe (2 feet).....	55
Brass Extension Pipe (2 feet).....	90
Auto Nozzle Spray (fine mist).....	70
Elbow (used when spraying under leaves).....	40
Leaf Spring for valve.....	10
Rubber Gasket for pump.....	10
Leather Cup.....	10
Rubber for check valve.....	05
Check Valve and Stem.....	10
Leather Connection Washers.....	02
Nozzle Washers, Rubber.....	05
Pump complete.....	4 00
Brass Spreader.....	10
Valve Support Washer.....	05
Pump Lid Casting and Cap.....	35

Hand Sprayers and Dusters

Postpaid



CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER. One of the best Hand Sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after it is stopped. Has two nozzle tips.

It is recommended for fly-oils, etc. Holds 1 quart. Price \$1.

MIDGET HAND SPRAYER.

This is a dandy little Hand Sprayer, holding 1 pint, and is well made. Will handle bug poisons, disinfectants, etc. Price 40c.

NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER. This is a splendid and serviceable Sprayer. Lock sealed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds 1 quart. Price 50c.



BROWN HAND DUSTER NO. 2C.

The most satisfactory, moderate-priced Hand Duster on the market. Holds 1 quart (about 2

pounds of dust) and is equipped with an extension pipe 19½ inches long which enables operator to apply the dust to underside of leaves when standing in upright position as well as dusting topside of plant. Price \$1.35.

Niagara Blower Dust Gun (Postpaid)

This Gun is of substantial mechanical construction and very durable. It is suspended by straps from shoulders and the fan is rotated by means of crank. Weight 11 pounds; capacity 8 to 10 pounds of dust. Price \$22.50.

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

Not prepaid

Write for Planet Jr. catalogue showing dozens of labor and time-saving implements. Planet Jr. goods cannot be shipped C. O. D.

Planet Jr. No. 220 Fertilizer Distributor. It spreads fertilizer from 4 to 30 inches on the ground. The hopper capacity is one bushel and the weight of the load is placed over the wheel, making it easy to push. The No. 220 will distribute 100 to 2,000 pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre. Quantity per acre is regulated by a notched index on the right-hand handle. The simplicity, efficiency, and long-wearing qualities will appeal to everyone. No chains, gears, or canvas belts to break or rust, tear or stick. Price, \$27.

No. 119 High-Wheel Garden Plow and Cultivator



No. 119 High-Wheel Garden Plow and Cultivator. Weight 16½ lbs. 1½ inch rim. Equipped with one 1¼-inch Cultivating Tooth, one 4-inch Cultivating Tooth, one Plow, one Reversible Scuffle Blade. No. 35 Seeder fits the No. 119. Price, \$4.75.

No. 4 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Holds 2½ quarts. \$18.

Fire-Fly Garden Plow. Packed weight, 14 lbs. \$4.25.

No. 11. Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. \$13.75.

Masters Rapid Plant Setter

Postpaid

A wonderful labor-saving tool for transplanting cabbage, tomato, sweet potato, cauliflower, pepper, eggplant, and similar plants.

No up-to-date truck-grower should be without it. Thousands sold everywhere. One man will set 10,000 to 15,000 plants per day. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation without stooping, therefore no lame backs. Does perfect work and every plant will grow.

Your complete satisfaction guaranteed. Try it and see for yourself. Money back if you are not satisfied.

Write for descriptive circular. Price \$6.

Cyclone Seeder (Postpaid)

The automatic feed adjustment gives a positive force feed and is quickly adjusted for different seeds. Flow can be started or stopped instantly by the touch of a lever. Seed cannot clog or rush. No waste of seed. Made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast, such as alfalfa, alsike, barley, beggarweed, buckwheat, corn, clover, cowpeas, millet, oats, peas, rape, rye, soy beans, sorghum, turnips, vetches, wheat. Saves an extra hand or two. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$2.25.

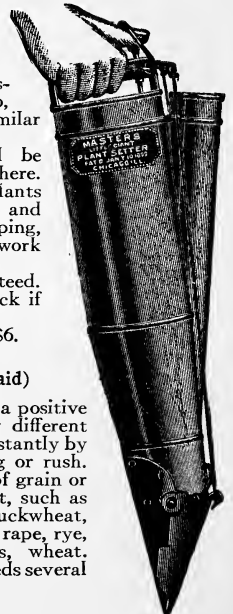
Raffia (Postpaid)

The plain or natural color comes in 1-pound hanks, and in 225-pound bales of uneven weight hanks, and the colored comes in following colors: Black, Navy-Blue, Apple-Green, Orange, Bright Red, Holly-Red, Old-Rose, Light Yellow, Violet, Mahogany, Seal-Brown and Bottle-Green:

	¼ lb.	1 lb.	10 lbs.	100 lbs.
Plain natural color (1-lb. hanks)...	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$24 00	
Colored (mention color wanted)...	\$0 30	1 00	9 00	
Plain natural-color uneven-weight hanks sold in bales only of 225 pounds. \$35 per bale.				

Orange Clippers (Postpaid)

WISS. Lasts the longest and does fine work. The blades are especially curved, with smooth points and edges, and they will not bruise the fruit. \$1.25 each, \$13.75 per doz.



CANNING DEPARTMENT

Do Some Canning

Quit Wasting

Be Thrifty

Florida offers the greatest opportunity for home canning of any state in the Union, due to the fact that every month in the year produces some fruit or vegetable, and yet there is probably less canning done here than in almost any other state; but we are becoming more thrifty each year in this respect.

Home canning is fine training for the children, both girls and boys, as it teaches thrift. In some states the women and children add several hundred dollars to the family income during the year from home canning, thus securing money for many other things. It matters not whether products are used at home or sold, it's money saved just the same.

Just think of the great list of vegetables, fruits, and meats (including fish) that we have here in Florida. There is usually a market for these products some time during the year. If the market is not satisfactory at the time of canning, it will be at some later date, and, once properly canned, you do not have to dispose of it the same day, or give it away, for it will keep, and if used for home consumption will mean the saving of many dollars in the way of living expenses. And, too, when put up at home you know that it is fresh, sweet, and clean. It is just like putting money in the bank.

To the family with the canning habit, every meal may have springtime in it, with young tender vegetables, sweet ripe fruits, spring chickens, and fresh instead of heavy salt meats. Live better through more home canning. Canning is really long-distance cooking—modern, progressive, and sanitary. Quality home-canned foods must become an important business for those taking it up from the business point of view. But the money is made or saved just the same, whether the products are used at home or sold.

The Home Can Sealer

Postpaid

The Home Can Sealer is a safe, simple, and inexpensive device for sealing sanitary or rim-seal tin cans.

With the use of the Home Can Sealer even an inexperienced person, by following instructions carefully, can seal a can as well as an experienced person operating a large automatic machine. Many who have used this little machine have been astonished at its simplicity and convenience.

The Standard machine is made to handle the Sanitary No. 2 (pint) and No. 3 (quart) cans commonly used for fruits and vegetables.

The machine may be purchased to handle only one of these sizes, if desired, and at any time the attachments may be purchased to handle other sizes. The sizes are interchangeable, so that in a few minutes' time a No. 2 machine may be changed into a No. 3 machine, with the necessary attachments.

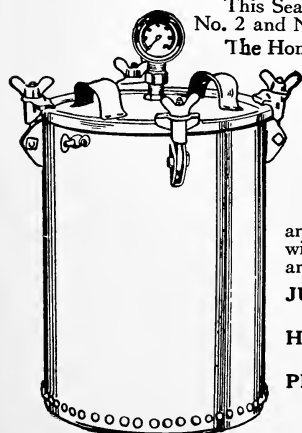
All of the machines are made to clamp to any ordinary table without the use of screws or bolts.

Home Sealers are economical, from both financial and labor standpoints. You can use the sanitary cans from two to three times. You do not have the expense of fluxing fluid, sal ammoniac, solder, etc., for you don't need them. Just think of the labor and time saved by not having to use these extra accessories and the worry of heating the capping steels. Many times the housewife has a dozen or so cans to put up, but when she thinks of the unlimited drudgery of heating the irons and other labors of the old way, she figures that it is not worth the effort for a few cans; but, by the modern method, canning is turned into pleasure.

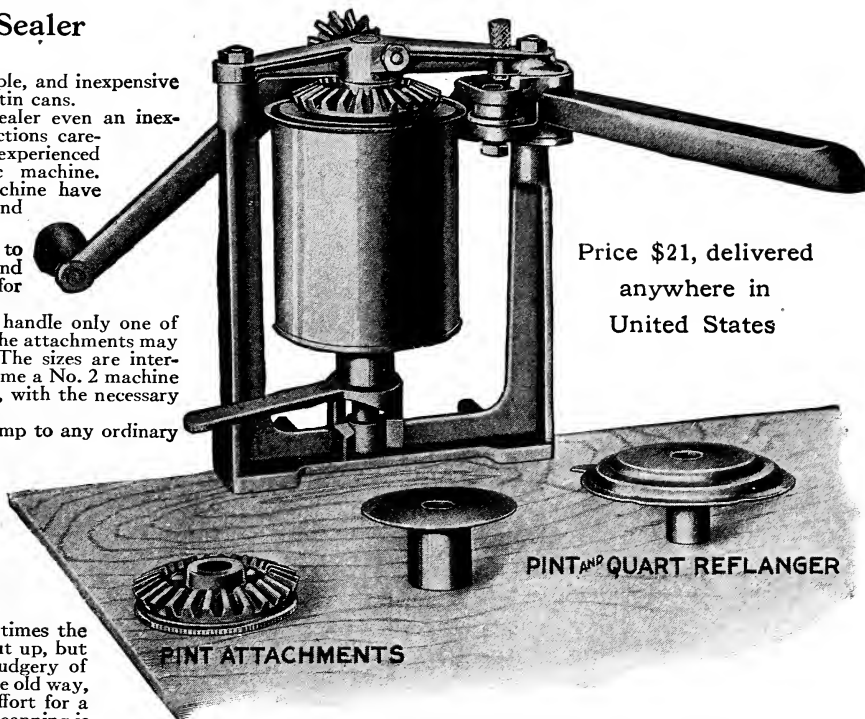
This Sealer is so simple that a child can operate it. Equipped with attachments to seal, open, reflate both No. 2 and No. 3 cans.

The Home Can Sealer will last a lifetime, but in case of breakage or loss of any parts, same can easily be replaced. With this Sealer you will naturally need some sort of a cooker, if you are going to put up any quantity of vegetables, fruits, or meats, hence, following, you will find some practical machines listed.

Home Can Sealer, with all necessary attachments for handling No. 2 and No. 3 cans, postpaid anywhere in United States, \$21.



Pressure Cooker



Price \$21, delivered
anywhere in
United States

PINT ATTACHMENTS

PINT AND QUART REFLANGER

Pressure Cookers

F. O. B. Plant City

We can furnish two sizes of the Pressure Cookers, known as Junior and Hotel sizes. These Cookers are constructed of No. 12 gauge steel, fitted with brass safety valve, accurate and reliable. Furnished with galvanized perforated crate for holding cans during processing, making easy handling while cans are hot. These sizes can be heated on cook stove.

JUNIOR PRESSURE COOKER. Will hold 21 No. 2 cans, 12 No. 3 cans, 2 No. 10 cans, 15 pint jars, 10 qt. jars, or 3 ½-gal. jars. Price \$20.

HOTEL PRESSURE COOKER. Will hold 48 No. 2 cans, 30 No. 3 cans, 8 No. 10 cans, 30 pint jars, 20 quart jars, or 8 ½-gal. jars. Price \$36.

PRESSURE COOKER. FAMILY SIZE.

No. 10. Will hold 6 No. 2 cans, 3 No. 3 cans. Price \$15.

No. 12. Will hold 8 No. 2 cans, 4 No. 3 cans. Price \$17.

No. 18. Will hold 14 No. 2 cans, 8 No. 3 cans. Price \$19.

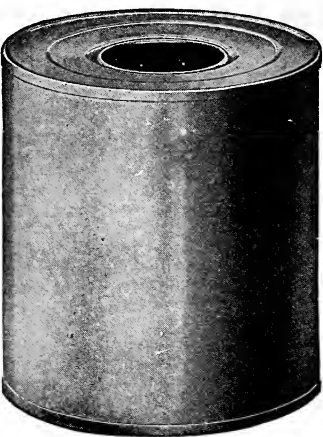
No. 25. Will hold 16 No. 2 cans, 10 No. 3 cans. Price \$22.50.

Cans

F.O.B. Plant City. At our various branch stores the freight from Plant City must be added. Do not order Sanitary Cans if you do not have a can sealer.

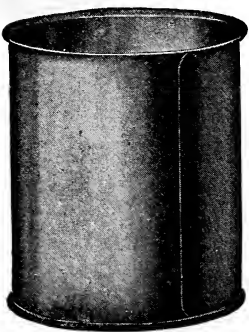
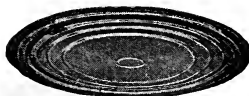
It should be remembered when ordering Cans that you cannot use Sanitary Cans without a sealer, therefore, do not get Standard and Sanitary Cans confused. Note the convenient and desirable manner in which our Cans are packed.

In our canning list this season we have added Sanitary Cans. This type Can is growing more popular each season, and we



Standard Packer Can

feel that it is much more practical than any other Can on the market, due to the fact that it is easier to fill. No soldering necessary; can be used two to three times.



Sanitary Can



10-lb. Syrup Can

	Case	1,000
No. 2 Sanitary Cans and Caps (100 to case)	\$3 50	\$32 50
No. 3 Sanitary Cans and Caps (100 to case)	4 75	44 25
No. 10 Sanitary Cans and Caps (50 to case)	5 50	102 00
No. 2 Standard Packer Cans and Caps (100 to case)	3 60	34 00
No. 3 Standard Packer Cans and Caps (100 to case)	4 80	45 00
No. 10 Standard Packer Cans and Caps (50 to case)	5 60	104 00
No. 2 Friction-Top Cans and Caps (100 to case)	3 60	33 50
No. 3 Friction-Top Cans and Caps (100 to case)	4 75	44 00
No. 5 Friction-Top Syrup Pails and Lids (50 to case)	4 00	75 00
No. 10 Friction-Top Syrup Pails and Lids (50 to case)	5 50	102 00
No. 5 Screw-Top Syrup Cans and Caps (50 to case)	4 75	87 50
No. 10 Screw-Top Syrup Cans and Caps (50 to case)	6 00	114 00

Canning Labels

Postpaid

Our Labels are beautifully lithographed in four colors, and we can have name and address, also contents, etc., printed at an additional cost of \$1.50 for 500 or \$2 per 1,000. Special rate in large quantities. No printed order for less than 500. We will gladly send sample Labels. We can also have made up nice, neat rubber stamps with name and address, at 75 cts. each. We carry Labels for beans, blackberries, corn, tomatoes, and syrup.

	25	100	1,000
No. 2 and 3 Vegetable or Syrup	\$0 25	\$0 60	\$4 50
No. 5, 1/2 Gallon	25	70	5 00
Syrup, Gallon	25	80	5 50

Canning Supplies

Postpaid

	Oz.	1/4 lb.	Lb.
Solder Wire	\$0 05	\$0 20	\$0 65
Solder Bar	05	20	65
Sal Ammoniac, Pulverized	05	20	75
Sal Ammoniac, Bar	05	20	75
Fluxing Fluid, Pint			40
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps (per 100)			1 00
Extra Covers for No. 2 Sanitary Cans (per 100)			1 00
Extra Covers for No. 3 Sanitary Cans (per 100)			1 25
Extra Caps for No. 2 Friction Top (per 100)			85
Extra Caps for No. 3 Friction Top (per 100)			\$1 00
Tipping Irons, each			60
Capping Steel			1 50
Furnaces, each			60



Fluxing Fluid

CRATES

Prices f. o. b. Plant City

We will ship you one Crate or a carload. Our Crate material is standard and highest grade. Write for carload prices

	Each	100
Bean Hampers (28 quart), complete	\$0 18	\$17 00
Bushel Boxes (1 bushel), complete	20	19 00
Cabbage Crates (100 lbs.), complete	35	34 00
Cabbage or Lettuce Hampers (48 qts.), complete	20	19 00
Eggplant Crates (1 3/4 bus.), complete	25	24 00
Pepper Crates (1 3/4 bus.), complete	25	24 00
Tomato Crates (6 baskets), complete	30	29 00
Strawberry Crates, with 4 dividers	35	35 00
Strawberry Crates, without dividers	24	23 00
Short Dividers for strawberry crate	03 1/2	3 50
Strawberry Cups (1,000 to crate), 1c. each, \$8.50 per 1,000.		

CRATES USED FOR SHIPPING DIFFERENT ITEMS

- Hampers.** Beans, potatoes, cucumbers, and okra.
- Bushel Boxes.** Cucumbers and potatoes.
- Cabbage or Lettuce Hampers.** Cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce.
- Pepper Crate** (same as eggplant). Carrots, corn, eggplant, onions, parsnips, pepper, squash, and turnips.
- Tomato Crates.** Okra and tomatoes.
- Strawberry Cups.** Brussels sprouts, strawberries, and kumquats.

Picking-Bags

Allen Picking-Bags are well constructed with heavy, non-collapsible, galvanized rim at top, and bag is made of heaviest duck. \$3 each; \$33 per doz. Prices include postage.

Picking-Baskets

Strong Hickory Basket (1/2 bus.). 60 cts. each; \$6 per doz.; \$22.50 for 50. Postpaid.

GOOD BEANS

June 8, 1927.

Your Kilgore's Stringless Wax Beans are wonderful when it comes to yield and quality. I harvested over thirteen hundred hampers of fine Beans off of one bushel and three pecks of seed planted in 2 1/2 acres of land, and could have harvested 300 or more hampers if I had not stopped picking on account of market conditions. This little field was damaged twice by high wind in February and March, once by a light frost, and I don't know how much the dry weather cut the yield. Started picking March 6, stopped May 4.

J. GORRA, Florida.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT

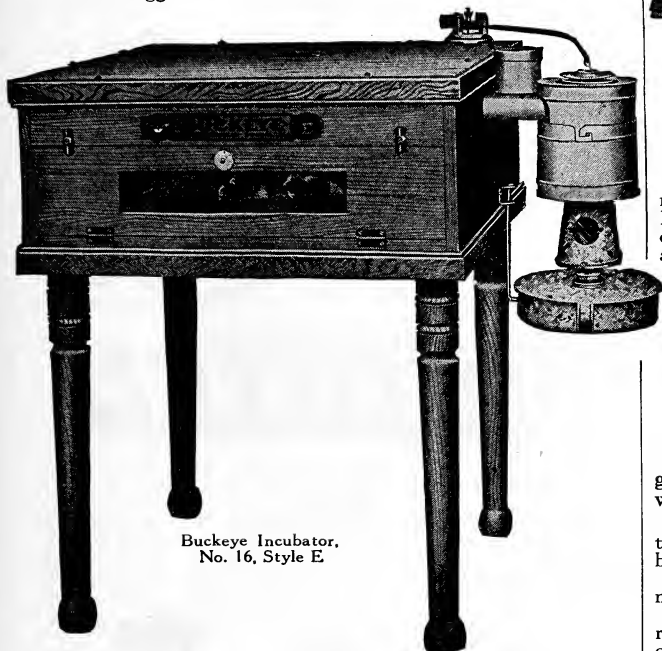
We Carry the Very Best, and Usually Our Stocks Are Complete, Which Means Quick Execution of All Orders

Buckeye Incubators

Freight prepaid

Guaranteed to hatch more and better chicks than any other Incubator

Why the Buckeye Succeeds. The unprecedented success which has followed the Buckeye for twenty-five years is primarily due to the invention of the Buckeye hot-water system. Without this wonderful system of hot-water heating, that perfect balance between the temperature, moisture, and ventilation which is so necessary to successful incubation would be a physical impossibility. The ability to heat the egg-chamber without cooking all the moisture out of the air is not only responsible for the abundant supply of natural moisture, but, at the same time, the soft radiated heat from the hot-water tank provides an absolutely uniform temperature, and permits the perfect ventilation of the egg-chamber at the same time.



Buckeye Incubator,
No. 16, Style E

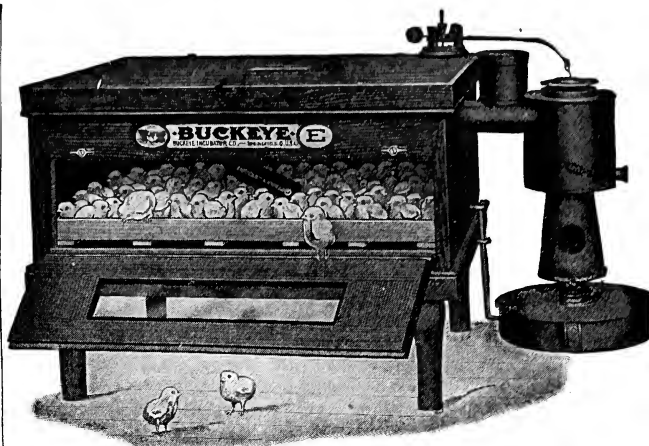
No. 14, Style E. (65-egg capacity.) Is especially adapted for use by the small raiser. It has all the important features of the larger machines, such as visible thermometer, and the Buckeye heating and ventilating system. The temperature is easily regulated and the consumption of oil is low. Price \$16.50.

No. 16, Style E. (120-egg capacity.) This machine is the same as No. 14 except that it has a greater egg capacity and long legs instead of short ones. Price \$27.50.

No. 17, Style E. (210-egg capacity.) Same as No. 16, except that it has a greater egg capacity. Price \$36.75.

Too much emphasis cannot be attached to the importance of keeping impure gases, and fumes out of an Incubator. Instead of passing the hot-air fumes through the Incubator, with a likelihood of leakage in the conductor at any time, in the Buckeye the water is heated on the outside, and it is sent circulating around the egg-chamber, keeping all the fumes from the lamp on the outside. It takes but a very small portion of lamp-fumes to kill the developing chicks, and by circulating hot water through the egg-chamber instead of hot air, all possibility of damage to the eggs is eliminated.

Buckeye Guarantee. This Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further guarantee the perfect working of all its mechanical parts. Should the Incubator fail to fulfil our guarantee in any particular, it may be returned to us at our expense (via freight) any time within 40 days after its receipt, and we will send the purchaser a new Incubator in exchange.



Buckeye Incubator, No. 14, Style E

Hatch More and Stronger Chicks. The Buckeye will hatch more and stronger chicks than any other make of Incubator. It requires no artificial moisture, will operate satisfactorily in any climate, and requires no attention to the regulators from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

No Previous Experience Necessary. It is not necessary to have any previous experience to operate a Buckeye. The entire Buckeye system is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it as satisfactorily as an experienced operator.

Buckeye Blue-Flame Warm Climate Brooders

Freight prepaid

Blue-Flame Brooders fill a long-felt need. The same guarantee goes with the Blue-Flame Brooder as that which goes with the Buckeye Incubator.

The heat area in Blue-Flame Brooders is practically confined to the diameter of the galvanized hover so that the chicks will brood under the hover instead of outside.

The heater furnished with these Brooders is undoubtedly the most efficient Blue-Flame Burner ever offered to the public.

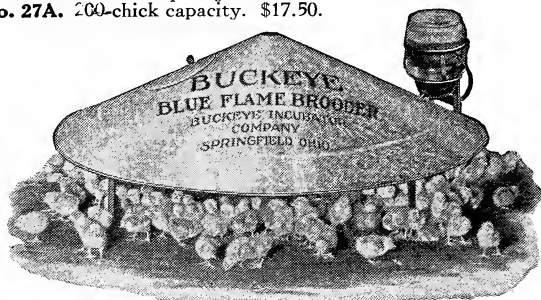
The most striking feature of the Blue-Flame Brooder is the remarkable simplicity. There are no complicated levers, valves, or thermostats used in their construction. The visible oil-feed makes it possible for the operator to regulate the size of flame with absolute accuracy, instead of guessing at it or depending upon regulators that do not regulate. When the temperature is once regulated, it will stay regulated indefinitely.

The Buckeye Blue-Flame Brooder is a high-power, oil-burning Brooder that operates on the same successful principle as the Standard Coal-Burning Brooder. Equipped with a blue-flame burner that is absolutely smokeless, odorless, and noiseless. Self-regulating, simple, safe, and durable.

No. 81. 500-chick capacity. \$21.50.

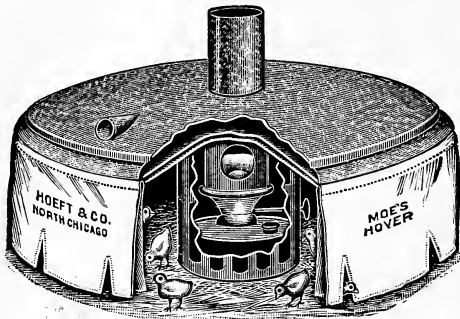
No. 80. 350-chick capacity. \$19.

No. 27A. 200-chick capacity. \$17.50.



Buckeye Blue-Flame Brooder

Let us send you the handsome Buckeye catalogue



Moe's Chick Hover Postpaid

A Reliable and Simple Lamp-heated Hover or Brooder

For raising chicks successfully, it is almost necessary to have a Brooder, as the cool nights will chill them. Therefore, we offer this dependable, moderate-priced Hover, for small flocks. The canopy is of heavy galvanized steel, and consists of a top and bottom layer, with a deflector or baffle plate between them, all double seamed and perfectly air-tight.

The metal chimney fits snugly into the bottom of the canopy, and the lamp or heating unit is arranged to secure perfect combustion and ventilation.

The hollow canopy radiates an even warmth over the entire curtained space, and there is a convenient peep-tube leading to the lamp, so the operator can quickly see if the wick is at the correct height, and burning properly. The lamp is protected with a slotted galvanized iron shield, from the floor to the canopy, so the chicks cannot injure themselves.

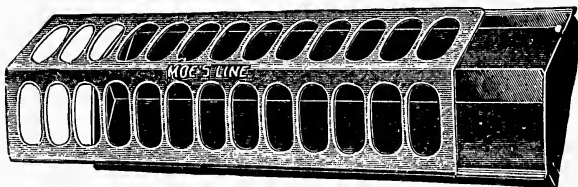
The curtain is of white canvas, in two layers, with alternate slits or openings to prevent drafts.

A very excellent Hover at a low price.
No. 154. Moe's Hover. Capacity, 50 chicks. Diameter of canopy, 19 in. Height of hovering space, 6½ in. Depth of curtain, 6 in. Height to top of draft-pipe, 14 in. Weight complete, 6½ lbs. Shipping weight 10 lbs. Price, \$4.95, postpaid.

Extra Parts for Incubators Prepaid

Lamp Bowl, all Incubators (mention size machine).....	\$1 00
Lamp Burner for Incubators Nos. 14 and 16 (mention size machine).....	75
Lamp Burner for Incubator No. 17.....	1 00
Lamp Chimney, all Incubators (mention size machine).....	50
Lamp Wicks, all Incubators (mention size machine).....	03
Connecting Rod and Nut for all Incubator Regulators.....	50
Damper only, for all Incubators.....	25
Drain Caps, for all Incubators.....	25
Filler Caps, for Incubator Tank or Lamp Bowl.....	35
Hot-water Copper Tanks for No. 14 Incubator.....	6 00
Hot-water Copper Tanks for No. 16 Incubator.....	7 25
Hot-water Copper Tanks for No. 17 Incubator.....	10 50

POULTRY ACCESSORIES



Moe's Double Feeding-Troughs

Postpaid

Double trough, with sliding top, easily filled and cleaned. Accurately stamped with dies. No rough edges.

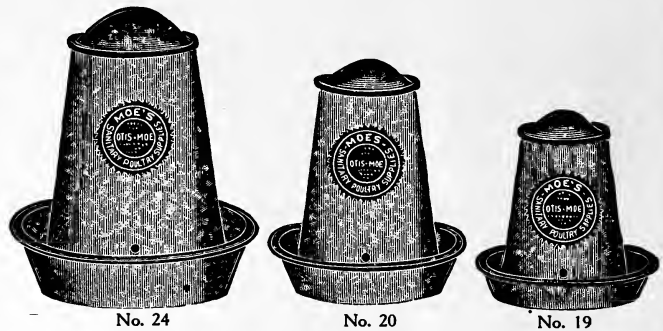
	Each
No. 58. Length 12 inches.....	\$0 40
No. 59. Length 18 inches.....	65
No. 60. Length 24 inches.....	75
No. 140. Length 21 inches. Capacity 10 qts.....	1 30
No. 141. Length 35 in. Capacity 17 qts...\$21.60 per doz...	1 90

Thermometer, Universal Buckeye

Postpaid

Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes.

Incubator Thermometer.....	\$1 00
Brooder Thermometer.....	1 25



Bottom-Filled Fountains Postpaid

This fills the breeder's need for an inexpensive general utility Fountain made of the very best grade of galvanized iron in two pieces. Three sizes: No. 19, 1 quart 35c.; No. 20, ½gal. 45c.; No. 24, 1 gal. 65c.

Adjustable Milk Fountain or Feeder Postpaid

Magazine feeder in tin plate. Adjustable up and down to feed slowly or rapidly, for any kind of milk or feed. Capacity, 2 qts. Has 12 feeder-holes. 85 cts. each; \$9 per doz.

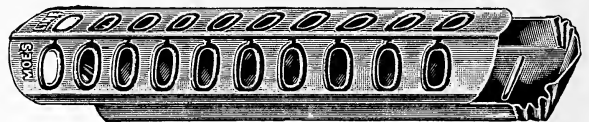


Nest-Eggs

Postpaid

China. 3c. each; 30c. per doz.

Medicated. 5c. each; 50c. per doz.



Heavy Tin Buttermilk Feeders

Postpaid

Feeding-troughs in tin plate, sliding top, easy to clean; no seams, rivets or solder. Clean, sanitary and safe to feed milk in.

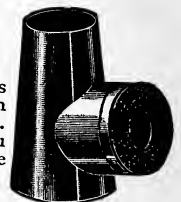
	Each	Doz.
No. 137. Length 10 in.....	\$0 35	\$3 00
No. 138. Length 20 in.....	50	4 80

Moe's Egg-Tester

Postpaid

With this you can test the fertility of eggs during first week of incubation. Use on an ordinary lamp (No. 2 burner) in a dark room. It will illuminate interior of egg so that you will know if the chick is alive. Also shows size of air-cell.

No. 48. One size only, 35c. each.



Moe's Ideal Poultry Punch

Postpaid

A new improved Punch that works easily, cuts clean, and does not pinch the foot. Length 3½ inches. Nickel plated.

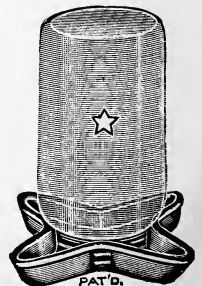
No. 39. 50c. each.

Star Jar Fountain and Feeder Postpaid

Used for either water or milk

Simple, practical, and durable. Will fit pint quart, or ½-gallon Mason jar. Made of one piece non-rusting metal. Leaking impossible. Convenient, sanitary, and cheap. Little chicks cannot get drowned.

Can be used for feed, water, or milk. One size. **No. 133.** Without jar, 15c.





Grit and Shell Boxes Postpaid

Grit, shell, and charcoal have become a recognized essential diet toward increased health of fowls. These boxes are economical and practicable and made of the best galvanized iron. Three sizes:

No. 45. For baby chicks.....	\$0 50
No. 9. For grown birds.....	90
No. 90. For grown birds.....	1 25



Round Baby Chick Feeders Postpaid

A splendid device for feeding the baby chicks. Keeps the food pure and clean. Chicks cannot get into or upset the feed. Will last for years. Made in two sizes:

No. 11. Eight feeding-holes.....	\$0 20
No. 12. Twelve feeding-holes.....	30



Moe's Dry Mash Hoppers Postpaid

A strictly high-quality Hopper, and will pay for itself in feed saved that is lost by the ordinary way of feeding without proper equipment. The curved bottom keeps the feed in easy reach and the taper shape of Hopper prevents the feed from clogging.

No. 35. Width 8½ inches.....	\$1 65
No. 36. Width 12 inches.....	1 90
No. 37. Width 24 inches.....	2 80

Leg Bands Postpaid

Champion. Made of aluminum and will not rust. Adjustable to any size bird. Sets run from 1 to 12, 1 to 25, 1 to 50, and 1 to 100. 12 bands 15c.; 25 bands 25c.; 50 bands 45c.; 100 bands 85c.

Key Ring Leg Bands. Made of celluloid in fast colors, red, pink, garnet, green, white and blue. Sizes for baby chick, Pigeon, Bantam, medium, intermediate and large. Specify size and color. 1c. each; 75c. per 100.



Oat Sprouter Postpaid

Have green feed any time for your poultry.

Steel frame, well braced, and six heavy galvanized iron pans. Five of the pans have perforated bottoms for proper drainage, and bottom pan is solid to hold drippings. Pans are interchangeable. Sectional frame can be taken apart and stored in small space. For best results, place Sprouter in close room, soak oats-12 hours, then place in trays 1 inch thick, sprinkle, and stir each day until sprouted, discontinue stirring but continue sprinkling daily.

No. 110. Oat Sprouter, Price, \$6.30 each.

Conkey's and Lee's Poultry Remedies Postpaid

Conkey's Roup Remedy.....	\$0 25
Conkey's Sore-Head Remedy.....	25
Conkey's Diarrhoea Remedy.....	25
Conkey's Cholera Cure.....	25
Conkey's Head-Lice Ointment.....	25
Lee's Germozone. 4-oz. bottle 40c.; 12-oz. bottle.....	75

Dr. Hess' Poultry and Stock Preparations

Not postpaid, except 25c. and 50c. sizes

DR. HESS' POULTRY PANACEA makes hens lay. Contains internal antiseptics that counteract disease; insures a healthy, singing poultry flock. Cost but a trifle—a penny's worth enough for 30 hens per day. 1½ lbs. 25c.; 5 lbs. 75c.; 12 lbs. \$1.50; 25-lb. pail \$3. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS' STOCK TONIC helps to convert more rations into milk, flesh, blood and muscle. 3½-lb. pkg. 50c.; 10-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 25-lb. pail \$3.

DR. HESS' WORM POWDER. A highly concentrated and effective vermifuge. Dr. Hess' own prescription that proved effective in his practice. 1½ lbs. 50c.



DR. HESS' ROUP TABLETS. For roup, diphtheria, chicken-pox, and all catarrhal diseases. It has these distinctive features: it is an antiseptic, slightly astringent, non-irritating and healing. Pkg. 50c.

INSTANT LOUSE-KILLER. Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle; sheep ticks; bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines; cabbage worms; slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting-top cans—look for the word "Instant" before buying. 1-lb. pkg. 25c.; 2½-lb. pkg. 50c. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS' DIP AND DISINFECTANT. Non-poisonous, non-irritating and guaranteed to be absolutely uniform in strength at all times. One gallon of Dip makes from 70 to 100 gallons of effective solution. Spray it on roosts; sprinkle it over the runs and in all cracks and crevices; spray it on cattle and horses. Makes a splendid dip for hogs and sheep. It is a sure parasite and disease-germ destroyer. Purifies stables, troughs, sinks, drains. Pt. 40c.; qt. 60c.; ½gal. \$1.10; gal. \$1.75. Guaranteed.



DR. HESS' FLY-CHASER. Drives flies away. One application lasts six hours. Prevents milk slump. Keeps cattle and horses contented during the fly season. Most humane idea of the age. Its use during summer months will insure good profits. Qt. 60c.; ½gal. 90c.; gal. \$1.50.

DR. HESS' HEAVE POWDER. A dependable preparation for relieving horses of heaves, chronic coughs, asthma, bronchitis, etc.; with careful diet, the frequent use of this valuable preparation will afford permanent relief in the majority of cases. 1½-lb. pkg. 50c.



Reefer's More-Egg Tonic Postpaid

Reefer's More-Egg Tonic makes layers out of loafers. Try this new and wonderful egg-producer and be convinced. If not satisfied, money will be refunded. Full directions with each package. Pkg. 25c.

Cotton Bags

Heavy, second-hand 16-ounce, seamless, 2-bushel, cotton Bags. In most cases there is a small patch on these bags, but otherwise, they are first class, and we offer these bags at half price, or 25 cts. each postpaid. Write for close price on large lots.

Plant our Bred-Right Seeds if you want to grow a paying crop; costs a little more to start with, but cheapest at harvest-time.

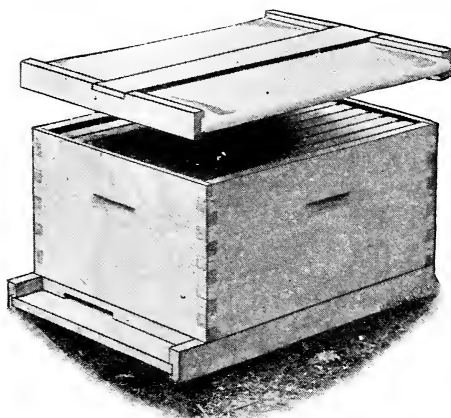
BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES, Bee-Hives and Equipment

WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE

F. O. B. Plant City

But where practicable to send by mail, we have noted the postal charge

The bee supplies listed are carried in stock in our Florida stores located at Plant City, Vero, Palmetto, Wauchula, Sanford, and Canal Point. There are some items we do not list, such as extractors, etc. However, we can always get whatever a customer wants from the factory branch, customer to pay transportation charges.



Standard 10-Frame Hive

Postage 38 cts. each

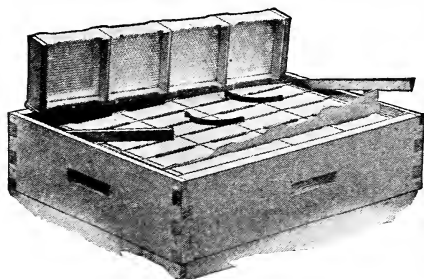
One-story Standard Hive with metal cover 16 1/4 x 20 ins., outside measurements

Hives in the flat are furnished with nails 135-lb. tin rabbets punched for nails, reversible bottom board, improved metal cover, inner cover, Hoffman frames, and complete directions for nailing.

A22202. Knocked down without foundation.....\$3 60
A22202. Price 5 Hives KD.....16 00

One-story Standard Hive, with Excelsior cover

A22302. Knocked down without foundation.....\$2 90
A22302. Price 5 Hives KD.....13 30



Full-Depth 10-Frame Extracting Supers or Hive Bodies

Postage 21 cts. each

A22482. 1 KD Standard body with frames, no foundation.....\$1 70
A22483. 5 KD Standard body with frames, no foundation.....7 00

Shallow 10-Frame Extracting Supers

Postage 15 cts. each

A22527. 1 KD Empty only, no fittings..\$0 65
A22528. 5 KD Empty only, no fittings..2 75
A22522. 1 KD With shallow frames, no foundation.....1 10
A22523. 5 KD With shallow frames, no foundation.....4 70

Beeway 10-Frame Section Super

Postage 14 cts. each

A22542. 1 KD Without sections or foundation.....\$1 10
A22543. 5 KD Without sections or foundation.....4 70

List of Inside Fixtures for Supers

Postage 12 cts. for 10

A2540. Beeway Section-holders for 4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2 sections.....\$0 45 \$2 00 \$3 80
A2544. Beeway Wood Separators, 1/10 in. thick.....25 1 00 2 00
A2448. 10-Frame Heavy Metal Rabbets, 14-in.....20 80 1 50
A4258. 10-Frame Flat Tins, 15 3/4 x 7/8 in.....15 65 1 25
A5453. Super Springs, 1c. ea., postage 12c. per 100..75

Covers, Metal Covers, 10-frame

Postage 16 cts. each

A22622. 1 KD Metal Cover with inner cover.....\$1 40
A22623. 5 KD Metal Cover with inner cover.....5 80

The Excelsior Wood Cover, 10-frame

A22632. 1 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover..\$0 80
A22635. 5 KD Excelsior All-Wood Cover..3 20

Inner Covers, 10-frame

Postage 9 cts. each

A22672. 1 KD Inner Cover, without Bee-escape.....\$0 35
A22673. 5 KD Inner Cover, without Bee-escape.....1 60

Bottom Boards, 10-frame

Postage 13 cts. each

A22712. 1 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board.....\$0 80
A22713. 5 KD Reversible Cypress Bottom Board.....3 30

Wire for Frames

Postage 5 cts. each

A446. 1/2 lb. Spools Tinned Wire.....\$0 15
A447. 3/4 lb. Spools Tinned Wire.....28
A448. 1 lb. Spools Tinned Wire.....52

Bee Escape

Postage 2 cts. each

A411. Porter D'ble Escape without Board. 16c.

Bristle Bee Brush

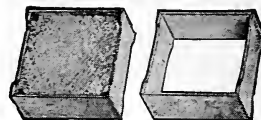
Postage 3 cts. each

A292. Bristle Bee Brush.....\$0 25

Shallow Extracting Frames

Postage 12 cts. for 10

Furnished in the flat with nails and staples.
A2910. Hoffman, with 10 50 100
slotted bottom bar. 9 3/4 x 17 3/4.....\$0 70 \$3 00 \$5 90
A2920. Regular Shallow Extracting Frames, with slotted bottom bar, depth 5 3/4.....50 2 20 4 20
A2940. Shallow Extracting Frames with regular Hoffman top-bar, with slotted bottom bar.....65 2 80 5 40



4 1/4 x 4 1/4 x 1 1/2

Comb Honey Sections

No. 1 Grade. Postage 15 cts. per 100

A2440. 100.....\$1 30
A2441. 250.....3 15
A2422. 500.....6 25

Spur Wire Imbedder

Postage 5 cts. each

A401. Spur Wire Imbedder.....\$0 25

Steel Hive Tool

Postage 5 cts. each

A405. Hive Tool, 10-inch.....\$0 60

Wire Queen and Drone Trap (10-frame)

Postage 8 cts. each

A4211. Wire Trap.....\$0 70

Queen Excluder, 10-frame

Postage 31 cts. for 10

Bees pass through rapidly, without hesitating.
A4242. 10-frame Standard Each 10 20
3-wire and wood, 16 1/4 x 20 in.....\$0 65 \$6 20 \$12 00

Standard Smoker

Postage 8 cts. each

A423. Standard Tin Smoker, 3 1/4 x 7 in...\$1 15

Veils

Postage 8 cts. each

A255. Root Indestructible Bee-Veil.....\$1 00

Drill Bee Gloves

Made for Service

Postage 8 cts. per pair

A276. Medium, A277. Large.....\$0 95

Feeders

Postage 7 cts. each

A291. Boardman Feeder, with cap only..\$0 20

Staples

Postage 7 cts. per pound

A4562. Crate Staples, 2 x 3/4 in., 1 lb. carton.....\$0 20
A4571. New style End-space Staples, 1 lb. 25

Cement-coated Wire Nails

Postage 7 cts. per lb.

A4511. 2d Fine.....\$0 13
A4517. 7d box.....11
A4546. 3/4 inch.....26
A4549. Galvanized Nails, 3/4 in. long, not cement-coated, for nailing metal on covers.....25

Foundation

Medium Brood Unwired

1 lb. 5 lbs.
A5111. 7 3/8 x 16 3/4 in.....\$0 90 \$4 25
A5121. 4 1/2 x 16 3/4 in.....90 4 25
5 x 16 3/4 in.....90 4 25

Medium Brood Wired

5 x 16 3/4 in.....95 4 50
8 1/8 x 16 3/4 in.....95 4 50

Thin Super

A5331. 3 3/8 x 16 1/2.....1 00 4 65
5321. 4 1/2 x 16 3/4 in.....1 00 4 65

Medium Brood, 3-ply

A5001. 8 1/2 x 16 3/4.....95 4 50

Kilgore's Special Brands of Fertilizers

Put up in 100-lb. bags, F. O. B. Plant City

FISH BASE (IT SMELLS AWFUL) EXCEPT OUR CITRUS BRANDS

These fertilizers are put up by our **Special Formulas** and under our own name, and you cannot buy fertilizer that will give better results, as our special brands are properly balanced for Florida soils.

The **Ammoniates** used in our special brands are derived mainly from organic matter instead of minerals; in other words they are made with a fish base and there is absolutely no better resu't-producing source than fish. If you don't want fertilizer that smells like real fertilizer (with the stink in it) better not buy our Special Brands.

OH! HOW IT STINKS, BUT HOW IT MAKES THINGS GROW

KILGORE'S TREE GROWER SPECIAL

This is a fine fertilizer for early spring and summer application, as its high ammonia content gives the trees a good start in spring, and further applications keep them thrifty. Young trees should be fertilized three or four times a year. Make the first application in January or February, the second in June, the third in September and the last the latter part of November, and this should be lower in ammonia content and higher in potash, to harden up the trees for winter. Give the young trees a pound, each time, for each year of age. Bearing trees should be fertilized two or three times, the first application with Tree Grower in early spring, the second in June, the third with Potash Special in November. Use from 15 to 25 pounds at each application, according to size and age.

Made from Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Bone, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. 100 lbs. \$2; ton, \$38.50.

Ammonia.....	4%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8%
Potash.....	3%

KILGORE'S FRUIT AND VINE SPECIAL

On account of its high potash content, the Fruit and Vine Special is used largely as a second application to bring about perfect development. It is fine used as a last application, to harden or firm fruits, berries, potatoes, eggplants, onions, tomatoes, and all fruit trees, especially citrus.

Made from Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Bone, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. 100 lbs. \$1.90; ton, \$36.

Ammonia.....	3%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8%
Potash.....	5%

KILGORE'S VEGETABLE SPECIAL

This Vegetable Fertilizer is probably used more generally than any other brand. It is fine for all kinds of vegetables, such as beans, beets, cabbage, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, potatoes, squash, tomatoes. Being high in ammonia content, it causes plants to give a quick, vigorous growth. For second application, Fruit and Vine Special should be used where a particular vegetable needs potash to increase firmness and carrying quality.

Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. 100 lbs. \$2.05; ton, \$38.75.

Ammonia.....	5%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7%
Potash.....	3%

NITRATE OF SODA. Many times, at a small cost per acre you can bring your crop to quick maturity by stimulating it with this ammoniate. If your crop seems to be on a standstill and not the right color, perhaps an application of Nitrate of Soda—at the rate of 100 to 200 pounds per acre—will start it to growing, making a wonderful transformation within a few days. The action is immediate. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$3.20; ton \$62. F. O. B. Plant City.

HARDWOOD ASHES. 2 per cent Potash. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.30; ton \$24. F. O. B. Plant City. Write for carload prices.

KAINIT (German). Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.20; ton \$22. F. O. B. Plant City.

STEAMED BONE-MEAL. 3 per cent Ammonia. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$2.35; ton \$45. F. O. B. Plant City.

KILGORE'S POTASH SPECIAL. Made from Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Bone, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. If you want something high in potash, Kilgore's Potash Special should fill your needs. It is especially recommended for last application on citrus fruit trees in fall. 100 lbs. \$2; ton \$38.25.

Ammonia.....	3%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6%
Potash.....	10%

KILGORE'S IRISH POTATO SPECIAL. Made from Tankage, Fish, Cotton eed Meal, Nitrate of Soda, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. A complete fertilizer for Irish potatoes. 100 lbs. \$2.20; ton \$41.75.

Ammonia.....	5%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7%
Potash.....	5%

KILGORE'S MELON SPECIAL. Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. This is a complete fertilizer for watermelons and cantaloupes. 100 lbs. \$2.65; ton \$38.75.

Ammonia.....	5%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7%
Potash.....	3%

KILGORE'S TRUCKER. Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. A very high-grade all-round truck-crop fertilizer, high in both ammonia and potash content. It is excellent for all truck crops and especially tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, and peppers. 100 lbs. \$2.10; ton \$40.

Ammonia.....	5%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	6%
Potash.....	5%

KILGORE'S CANE, CORN, AND SWEET POTATO. Made from Tankage, Fish, Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Acid Phosphate, Sulphate of Potash. This brand is used extensively for corn, cane, and sweet potatoes. 100 lbs. \$1.75; ton \$33.75.

Ammonia.....	3%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	9%
Potash.....	3%

KILGORE'S LAWN SPECIAL. Made from Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Tankage, Tobacco Dust, Acid Phosphate and Sulphate Potash. Very fine for lawns or shrubs; especially prepared for this purpose. 100 lbs. \$2.05; ton \$38.50.

Ammonia.....	5%
Available Phosphoric Acid.....	8%
Potash.....	2%

LIME, Hydrated. Our Lime is put up in 50 pound paper bags, making it extremely convenient to handle. Lime is a wonderful land-sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being cultivated. It is also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of a half ton to a ton per acre, broadcast, before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour, the application should be heavier, but on older land, where much of the sourness has been worked out, it need not be so heavy. Hydrated Lime is the proper kind to use on your soil, as the unslaked Lime is too strong, and if you get too much in one spot it will injure your crop, which is not the case with Hydrated. You can use Hydrated with safety. 50-lb. bag 60c.; ton \$22.50; ½ton at ton rate. F. O. B. Plant City.

GOAT MANURE. 2 to 3 per cent Potash. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.40; ton \$26. F. O. B. Plant City.

Manure Needed

F. O. B. Plant City. At our various branch stores the freight from Plant City must be added to the listed prices

WIZARD

TRADE BRAND MARK

Florida growers have found that the use of chemical fertilizers alone is not enough to grow the biggest crops and keep the soil in profit-making condition. Florida soil **needs** manure, not only for the plant-food that it supplies but for the humus it adds to the soil. Humus makes poor, thin soils rich. It unlocks the fertility already present and it puts the soil in condition to get 100 per cent value out of the chemical fertilizer you do use. It keeps the soil healthy.

Wizard Brand is the finest natural manure—nothing else added—made easy to handle by an extensive process of drying, sterilizing, and grinding that absolutely destroys all weed seed. Each bag is the equivalent of a whole wagon-load of stable manure. Positively the best natural fertilizer for your soil and crops.

A money-maker for every grower! Insures results! Always safe! Easy to use! Not only grows more but builds up your soil, making it richer year after year. The ideal natural fertilizer for every crop. **Wizard** gives you all the advantages of animal manure with none of its many objectionable features. It has made money for thousands of growers for more than fifteen years. Use it just once and know the convenience and success it will bring, and you will never plant again without it.

Wizard Brand Concentrated Manure	100 lbs. \$2 00	Ton \$38 00
Wizard Brand Sheep Manure	2 20	41 50

What and When to Plant in Florida

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY. Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Peppers, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Sage, Salsify, Squashes, Spinach, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabagas, and Watermelons.

Aster, Calendula, Candytuft, Carnation, Cornflower, Daisy, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Marigold, Nasturtium, Pansy, Petunia, Periwinkle, Phlox, Scabiosa, Snapdragon, Stocks, Sweet Peas, Sweet William, Verbena.

MARCH. Pole, Lima, Bush, and Field Beans; Benne, Bermuda, and all other Grasses; Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chufas, Collards, Eggplants, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard; Sweet, Field, Kaffir and Pop-Corn; Cucumbers, Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cowpeas; Velvet, Mung, and Soy Beans; Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Sorghum, Sage, Squashes, Sunflower, Egyptian Wheat, and Watermelons.

Aster, Calendula, Candytuft, Carnation, Cornflower, Cosmos, Dianthus, Four o'Clock, Gaillardia, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Marigold, Morning-Glory, Nasturtium, Pansy, Petunia, Periwinkle, Phlox, Salvia, Scabiosa, Snapdragon, Stock, Sweet William, Verbena, Zinnia.

APRIL. Pole and Field Beans; all Grasses; Cantaloupes, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chufas, Benne; Field, Kaffir, and Pop-Corn; Velvet, Mung and Soja Beans; Cattail and Golden Millet; Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflowers, Watermelons, and Egyptian Wheat.

Cornflower, Cosmos, Dianthus, Four o'Clock, Gaillardia, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Marigold, Morning-Glory, Petunia, Periwinkle, Phlox, Salvia, Scabiosa, Verbena, Zinnia.

MAY. Pole and Field Beans; Benne, Beggarweed, various Grasses; Field, Kaffir and Pop-Corn; Chufas; Velvet, Mung, and Soja Beans; Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflowers, Okra, and Egyptian Wheat.

Cosmos, Four o'Clock, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Marigold, Morning-Glory, Petunia, Periwinkle, Phlox, Salvia, Verbena, Zinnia.

JUNE. Beggarweed, Chufas, Collards, various Grasses, Eggplants, Egyptian Wheat, Velvet and Soja Beans; June and Kaffir Corn; Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabagas.

Cosmos, Four o'Clock, Morning-Glory, Petunia, Phlox, Salvia, Verbena, Zinnia.

JULY. Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Eggplants, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard, Millets, Okra, Cowpeas, Spanish Peanuts, Peppers, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet, Mung, and Soy Beans; and Sunflower.

Four o'Clock, Petunia, Phlox, Verbena, Zinnia.

AUGUST. Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumbers, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Eggplants, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Peppers, fall Potatoes, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflowers, Sorghum, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

Four o'Clock, Petunia, Phlox, Zinnia.

SEPTEMBER. Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips, and Rutabagas.

Four o'Clock, Petunia, Phlox, Sweet Pea, Poppy.

OCTOBER. Various Grasses, Bush Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Sage.

Aster, Calendula, Carnation, Cornflower, Daisy, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Helichrysum, Marigold, Nasturtium, Pansy, Petunia, Periwinkle, Phlox, Poppy, Scabiosa, Snapdragon, Sweet Pea, Sweet William, Verbena.

NOVEMBER. Carpet and Rye Grasses, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, and Vetch.

Aster, Calendula, Candytuft, Carnation, Cornflower, Daisy, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Marigold, Nasturtium, Pansy, Petunia, Periwinkle, Phlox, Poppy, Scabiosa, Snapdragon, Stock, Sweet Pea, Sweet William, Verbena.

DECEMBER. Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrots, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Potatoes, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Sage, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, and Oats.

Aster, Calendula, Candytuft, Carnation, Cornflower, Daisy, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Helichrysum, Hollyhock, Larkspur, Marigold, Nasturtium, Pansy, Petunia, Periwinkle, Phlox, Poppy, Scabiosa, Snapdragon, Stock, Sweet Pea, Sweet William, Verbena.

PUBLICATIONS

When accompanied with order for seed or any other item listed in the catalogue, you can secure any of the following periodicals at prices shown which is about one-half of the regular rate.

FLORIDA GROWER. Published monthly at Tampa. Florida's leading authority covering citrus fruits, poultry, general farming, and live stock. Regular price \$1 for 3 years; with order, 50 cts. for 3 years.

SOUTHERN RURALIST. Published semi-monthly in Atlanta. One of the South's foremost periodicals, covering general farming, stock and poultry-raising. Regular price 50 cts.; with order, 25 cts. per year.

ORDER SHEET

KILGORE SEED COMPANY, Plant City, Fla. HOME OF THE BRED-RIGHT SEEDS

Money enclosed _____ Dollars _____ Cents, for which please forward by _____
the following items State whether by Mail, Express or Freight

Name _____

Post Office _____ R. F. D. No. _____

State _____ County _____ Box No. _____

Street and No. _____

Freight Office _____ Express Office _____

Date _____ 192 _____ IMPORTANT—Please see that Address, Shipping Instructions, etc., are correct

We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned

Stock No.	Quantity	ARTICLES WANTED	Price	
			Dollars	Cents
		Beans, Kilgore's Bred-Right Stringless Refugee		
		Beets, Kilgore's Extra-Early Dark Blood-Red Market Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 45 cts., lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$13.50.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Charleston Wakefield Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Early Jersey Wakefield Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Cabbage, Kilgore's Bred-Right Copenhagen Market Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 35 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$35.		
		Celery, Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Golden Heart Pkt. 25 cts., 1/2 oz. \$1, oz. \$1.75, 1/4 lb. \$5, lb. \$18, 10 lbs. \$170.		
		Cauliflower, Kilgore's Bred-Right Henderson's Snowball Pkt. 25 cts., 1/2 oz. \$1.40, oz. \$2.50, 1/4 lb. \$7, lb. \$25.		
		Cucumber, Kilgore's Bred-Right Dark Long Green Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.50, 10 lbs. \$14.		
		Cucumber, Kilgore's Bred-Right Early Fortune Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 40 cts., lb. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$13, 25 lbs. \$29, 100 lbs. \$100.		
		Eggplant, Kilgore's Bred-Right Manatee Special Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6, 10 lbs. \$57.50.		
		Lettuce, Kilgore's Bred-Right Big Boston Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 20 cts., 1/4 lb. 50 cts., lb. \$1.75, 10 lbs. \$16.		
		Okra, Kilgore's Bred-Right Perkins Long Green Pkt. 10 cts., 1/4 lb. 25 cts., lb. 75 cts., 10 lbs. \$6.50, 25 lbs. \$13.75, 100 lbs. \$50.		
		Pepper, Kilgore's Bred-Right World Beater Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50, 10 lbs. \$52.50.		
		Pepper, Kilgore's Bred-Right Ruby King Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 45 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.40, lb. \$5, 10 lbs. \$47.50.		
		Peas, Kilgore's Winner Pkt. 10 cts., pt. 35 cts., qt. 60 cts., pk. \$3.25, bus. \$12, 10 bus. \$117.50.		
		Potatoes, Kilgore's Bred-Right Red Bliss		
		Potatoes, Kilgore's Bred-Right Spaulding Rose No. 4		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Bred-Right Cooper's Special Self-Topper Pkt. 10 cts., 1/2 oz. 40 cts., oz. 75 cts., 1/4 lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8, 10 lbs. \$77.50.		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Crown Selected Globe Pkt. 10 cts., 1/2 oz. 65 cts., oz. \$1.25, 1/4 lb. \$4, lb. \$15, 10 lbs. \$145.		
		Tomato, Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 50 cts., 1/4 lb. \$1.65, lb. \$6, 10 lbs. \$57.50, 25 lbs. \$137.50, 100 lbs. \$500.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Watson Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Irish Gray Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Florida Favorite Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Kleckley's Sweet Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Watermelon, Kilgore's Bred-Right Thurmond Gray Pkt. 10 cts., oz. 15 cts., 1/4 lb. 35 cts., lb. \$1, 10 lbs. \$9, 100 lbs. \$80.		
		Grass, Kilgore's Florida Lawn and Golf Course Mixture Lb. 50 cts., 10 lbs. \$4.50, 100 lbs. \$35, 200 lbs. \$65, 500 lbs. \$150, 1,000 lbs. \$275.		

[SEE OTHER SIDE]

Gentlemen: I intend to plant certain crops next season, and to be sure the seed will be ready when I am ready to plant, and to save any possible delay in getting my crop in, if you will accept my order subject to cancellation in case anything interferes with my planting plans, and with this understanding, you may book my future order as follows:

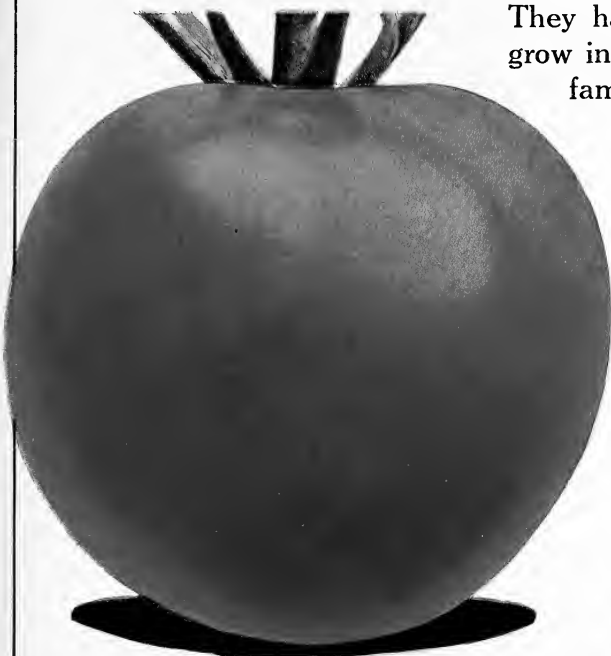
Date wanted shipped _____ 192_____

[illegible]

SEE OTHER SIDE]

Two of the Most Dependable Varieties The Greatest Money-makers!

They have stood the test of many years and grow in greater demand each year. These two famous Florida varieties have no rivals

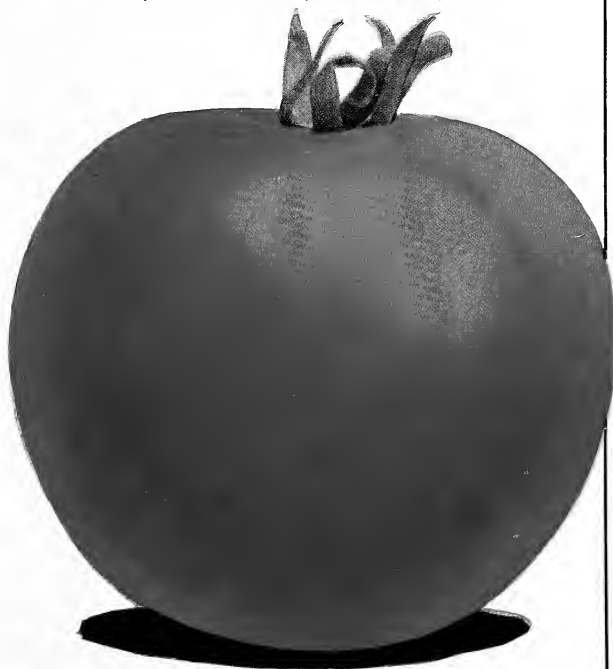


Kilgore's Crown Selected Globe

Kilgore's Crown Selected Seed means greater vitality, quick, uniform germination, luxuriant plant-growth, and abundant production of first-grade fruit of unsurpassing quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65 cts.; oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4; lb. \$15; 10 lbs. \$145, delivered

Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe

Our Extra Selected Globe is strong and most vigorous, producing marketable fruit after many other Globe types are dead. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6; 10 lbs. \$57.50; 25 lbs. \$137.50; 100 lbs. \$500, delivered.



OTHER VARIETIES

In our Tomato Seed List are found the very best varieties that it is possible to produce, and such types as are perfectly adapted to Florida conditions, and those demanded by the northern and eastern markets

KILGORE SEED COMPANY, Plant City, Fla.

KILGORE'S Sunburst Mixture of Double Giant Dahlia- flowered Zinnias.

Pkt. 25 cts.; 3 pkts. 50 cts.; 6 pkts. 90 cts.; oz. \$1.75;
1/4lb. \$6.50; lb. \$25



In Kilgore's Sunburst Mixture are found the greatest array of shades and charming coloring, the rainbow alone being the only rival. Just as easily grown as the small, common kinds.
See our superior list of finest and most dependable Flower Seeds to be found in America.

KILGORE SEED COMPANY, Plant City, Florida